AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FOSTER.
GREAT SALE
OF
CENTRAL PARK
AND
LAKE STREET
PROPERTY
At Auction,
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, at
o'clock, on the premises.
Being Subdivision of part of the
W. 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 11,
Town 39, North of Range 13, East
lying north and fronting on Lake
t., and west of and fronting on
Central Park; the Homestead of
John Davlin, Esq., and known as
the "Four-Mile House Property."
In this Subdivision there are 20 Elegan
Residence Lots, fronting east on CENTRAL
PARK, with a depth of 175 feet, and 19 Lots
fronting on Lake and Davlin-sts., less than
two minutes' walk from Central Park Depot
of all the choice property fronting the Park
of Chicago, none is more accessible or desir
able, or has a greater prospective value than
this.
Terms of sale, 1-5 cash, balance in fi
nual annual payments, with interest at 8 pe
ent per annum, payable semi-annually.
The Houses and Barns will be sold sepa
rately. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance in equa
yments of 3 and 6 months, with approve
ecurity.
A Special Train of Cars will start from
Wells-st. Depot at 1 o'clock p. m., stopping
Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return
6:30 p. m., for the convenience of all pe
ns who would like to attend the sale, o
ke a ride to Central Park. All are invited
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
Randolph-st. cars go within one mile of the
operty.

148 MICHIGAN-AV.
FRAME BUILDING
At Auction,
For Account of Whom it May Concern.
We will sell at auction, on Monday morn
g, Oct. 14, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the
ame Building situate 148 Michigan-av.
tween Monroe and Adams-sts.,
ntaining About 45,000 Feet of Lumbe
e party having said building at last sal
ving failed to complete the purchase.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS
Great and positive sale at auction of over 500 cases
Boots and Shoes
LADIES', MISSES', GAITERS, and SLIPPERS, on Tue
morning, Oct. 10, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salerooms
85 and 87 Market-st.
Don't fail to be at this sale, as every case must be sold
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Special Sale at Auction
MESSRS. P. GIOVANNONI & CO.'S
Large Importation of
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH
Bronzes,
GRAND BRONZE CLOCKS, Florentine Mosaic Ta
elegant large Vases and Columns, superb Cand
bra Figures, fine Alabaster and Verde Antique Stat
Groups, Vases, and Urns; rich French Bronze Fi
and Groups, 21-day Clocks, etc., etc.,
Store No. 138 Twenty-second-st.
near Wabash-av.
Commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7
o'clock, and continuing until all are sold.
Elegance of design and beauty of finish, this colle
is VASTLY SUPERIOR to anything we have ev
offered to the Trade. Our Chicago selecti
is the great care by Mr. Giovannoni, and comprising i
works of art that cannot be produced in this country
Goods will be on exhibition Thursday morn
Oct. 12, when we are respectfully invited to attend the sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Our Regular Auction Sale
Of Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Woo
ns, Dress Goods, Skirts, and
Drawers, Ladies' Corsets,
Hosiery, Notions, Etc.,
Etc.
Will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oc
9, at 9 o'clock. Also the entire Bankrupt Stock
Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Felt Goods, Piece
Goods, etc., of Messrs. Church, Hall & Co., Chicago.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
Store and Salesroom, 85 and 87 Market-st.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
In Overcoats, Suits, Coats, Pants, and Vests,
THURSDAY MORNING Oct 17, at 9½ o'clock.
Also, at the same time, a splendid line of Piece Good
and Drawers, Notions, etc.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st., Chicago.

FOR HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday Morning, Oct. 19, at
o'clock, at Our Sales
Nos. 85 and 87 Market street.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By J. H. PIKE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Will attend to the sale of Furniture, Household Goods and Gen
eral Merchandise, holding their regular sales every week
days, 9 a. m. Also Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturd
evenings at 7 o'clock.
J. H. PIKE & CO., 241 West Lake-st.

By HARRISON & CO.
250 CANARY BIRDS,
ALL SINGERS, JUST IMPORTED.
Auction, Tuesday Morning, Oct. 1
10 o'clock.
Birds on exhibition from 9 to 10 o'clock, the morning of the 14th.
HARRISON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 6 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE OF
Steel Furniture and Carpets
Tuesday Morning, Oct. 15, 1872,
10 o'clock.
Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets,
Chairs, Crockery, Chromos,
Wood Ware, Lace Curtains, &c., &c.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
61 Canal-st.

INSURANCE.
INSURANCE.
Cash and balances over dividend against all Ban
Companies cashed at highest rates.
H. A. DISTRICH,
67 West Madison-st., Room 6, up stairs.

STOVES.
CHARTER OAK STOVES
ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE
Cheapest to Buy, Best to Use, Easiest to Sell,
And never fail to give entire satisfaction.
Having a Full Stock of COOKING and HEATING
STOVES,
For the use of both Wood and Coal,
AND
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
TO THE WANTS OF THE
Western People,
We are prepared to fill orders promptly, at prices that will be satisfactory to the Trade. Our stock and assortment of STAMPED, JAPANNED, and FRENCH WARE, and TINNERS' STOCK, is one of the largest in the West, and we GUARANTEE OUR PRICES as low as the same class of goods can be purchased anywhere. New Price List now ready. Address
EXCELSIOR MFG. CO.,
612 & 614 Main-st.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

AMUSEMENTS.
NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts.
Third week and enthusiastic success of
Roberts' Combination.
New Features, New Engagements, all the great Stars retained.
Forming a Combination unrivalled for TALENT, BEAUTY, and AMUSEMENT.
First appearance of
VIOLA CLIFTON,
The great Sensational Character Vocalist.
PHILOSOPHY OF THE
NATHAN SHEPPARD.
R—O—C—I—U∞.
REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
REAL ESTATE LOANS,
REMOVED TO
No. 168 WASHINGTON STREET.
FURNITURE.
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 23d-st.
We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods suitable for present demands.
MUSICAL.
PIANOS,
Of BECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,
Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Agent for the State of Illinois.
HOTELS.
Continental Hotel.
ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.
Recently owned by Eldridge-court, Chicago, Ill.
TERMS, $3.00 PER DAY.
TO RENT.
TO RENT.
By D. CRAIG & SON, Real Estate and House Renting Agents, 90 West Madison-st.: One of the most elegant Residences on the West Side, situated on Madison-st., and Corner Lot, 80x132, No. 813. Stallings, with Carriage-house, in every respect first-class.
FINANCIAL.
Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
O. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 West Washington-st.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Legal Blanks
AT
OLIVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S
No. 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.
$8,000.
A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—One of the best established Retail Trades in the city for sale. Stock and fixtures complete, and in very best quality and style. First-class reasons given for wishing to leave the city for health, &c. Only those seriously contemplating a purchase, and with ready cash, need apply. Address B. 72.
MEETINGS.
ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.
Regular Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. P. Sir Knights are fraternally invited to attend.
JOHN WHITLEY, Rec.
MASONIC.
Regular Meeting, No. 2, R. A. M. Hall No. 681 Lake-st., this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the H. P.
E. S. TUCKER, Sec'y.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1872. NUMBER 57.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

POLITICAL.

Address of the State Executive Committee to the Democracy of Ohio.

An Urgent Appeal in Behalf of the Liberal National Ticket.

Speech by Mr. Greeley at Pleasantville, N. Y.

Gleanings from Our Political Correspondence.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE STATE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 13.—The Democratic Executive Committee will to-morrow morning issue the following address:

To the Democracy of Ohio:

The result of last Tuesday's election shows that Ohio was lost by a failure to poll the usual Democratic vote. Mortifying as is the fact, justice to the Liberal Republicans and an earnest desire to retrieve the misfortune, require us to declare that in our chief towns the Liberal strength exceeded our most sanguine estimate. In the country it fell short, but the aggregate of Liberals in city and country polled our State ticket, added to the Democratic vote of 1869, would have overcome the Republican majority at that election and the negro vote combined, and given us victory. Can we repair this mischief? We can. Four fifths of the Democracy who staid at home last Tuesday can be induced to vote for Greeley in November. Those who will absolutely go to the polls will be counterbalanced in number by those Republicans who went against us last Tuesday, but will vote for Greeley. We have only to poll our usual Democratic vote to win a glorious victory. The Liberals stretch forth their hand. Shall we refuse to take it? The prostrate and plundered South cries out for help! Shall we be deaf to their appeal? By Greeley's election we can restore prosperity and good government to the South, bind feeling to the new hostile sections, honesty and honor to the Civil service, respect for Constitutions and laws. Could we do more with a Democrat in the Presidency? Could he expect that co-operation in Congress which Mr. Greeley would command? Are Liberal Republicans willing to lose all the practical results of victory out of personal hostility to Greeley or disgust to let our yet pure and proud Democracy be debauched and hopelessly subjugated, like Pennsylvania, by the hordes of mercenaries paid by public plunder? Fellow-Democrats, our union with the Liberals in Ohio has not been fruitless. It has given us Hamilton County by nearly 6,000 majority, which secures the Constitutional Convention, and Legislature, and a United States Senator next year. If we make a brave fight this fall, should both Ohio and Pennsylvania go for Grant, the chances are still in favor of Greeley's election. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, added to those border and Southern States which are certain for Greeley, will give him a clear majority. We have already, by a vigorous and aggressive fight, forced the Grant party to its knees, and can conquer it in November.

Fellow-Democrats, work till November heartily and hopefully. The Liberals will take care of themselves. Let every Democratic County Committee get a list of those Democrats in each township who failed to vote last Tuesday, and direct its efforts to the bringing about of this laggard vote, and the fight is won in Ohio and the Republic.

SPEECH OF MR. GREELEY AT PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Mr. Greeley made the following speech yesterday at a mass meeting of Liberals and Democrats at Pleasantville, near Chappaqua:

MR. CHAIRMAN, FELLOW CITIZENS AND NEIGHBORS: You are aware, doubtless, that I have shunned or seemed to shun this meeting which has been held in this county for political discussion during the present year, and yet when I heard that this meeting was to be held in our immediate neighborhood, and addressed by the Representatives in Congress and our well-beloved candidate for Lieutenant Governor, it seemed to me that I should show an undue reticence or shrinking if I hesitated to obey the call to appear before you. And I am here. Then let me say a very few words; not interrupting the course of your speakers, on the initial grounds of controversy in this election. I believe that great abuses have silently, gradually grown up in the administration of our Government under the influence of an extraordinary and desperate civil war. I believe that a change is desirable, in order that those abuses may be assailed and corrected; but I will not speak of these things, because I might seem to be commending myself. Let me say a few words in addition to those you have heard from the previous speaker, as to the causes of the separation of parties. We all know that slavery existed in this country. During all its long existence, down to seven or eight years ago, we all know that good men, patriotic men, differed. I think, but not so much with regard to the nature of slavery, its mistakes, its wrongs, as with regard to our duty. Some honest, most patriotic men, said: "Well, we have abolished slavery in New York. We cannot abolish it in Virginia; therefore, we have nothing more to do." Other men, myself among them, said: "We have abolished it in New York, we ought to do all that we can to abolish it in every part of the country. We were at variance with regard to slavery in the Territories, and so on. Well, slavery is dead, and if all men in this country were to undertake to revive it they could not revive it in a good many years. There is no more possibility that it should be revived than there is that the thousands of men who died for our country should come to life and participate in our present struggle. It is not only dead, but you, or I, or any one who should now be called to office must take a solemn oath to obey the Constitution, which forbids its ever being re-established. Well, then, I say, slavery being dead, nobody expects it ever to come to life again, and there is no reason why you and I should quarrel about slavery. No matter how we regarded it in the past, it is not a practical, living issue now. Well, then, what was the next difficulty as to the way in which we should deal with the efforts made by certain Southern States to dissolve this Union? Up to the time when war was waged upon us, up to the time when the guns of slaughter thundered against Fort Sumter, this people differed as to how we should deal with the question of disunion, but that contest ceased to be a living issue. At the time when that war was waged upon us in behalf of secession, had they waited till we struck the first blow I think they might have waited some time, but they having struck the first blow the North rose up and said: "All these questions are dead. We have now to save the country. "The war was waged through four bloody years. The Union is established now, and there is no one thousand men or forty thousand men who have the slightest dream that it can ever be disturbed. Whatever may have been your opinion, or my opinion, twelve or fifteen years ago, it is certain that the Union cannot be dissolved now, and could not be dissolved then. If any one undertakes to raise a question about disunion, telling you that General Dix said this or Mr. Tremain said that, or Mr. Greeley said the other thing twelve years ago, the answer is, that has nothing pertinent to do with Now. The country is re-united, and will remain so forever. We differed with regard to the proper course to be pursued with reference to the African race when free. There were men as good as ever lived, who said: "The blacks are an inferior race. They are ignorant, debased, and it would be wrong to admit them to an equal right of suffrage." Others said, and I said: "Grant all you say about their debasement and ignorance; if you make them a special class, they will always remain so. You will educate them. You must give them the right of suffrage, and then you will have to educate them so that they can exercise it intelligently." Well, we fought that out, and to-day it is just as firmly established as the everlasting hills that the rights of the black man are the same as the white, and if all the people of all the States tried to change it they could not change it. It is in the Constitution, and so in it that no sensible man will tell you that it can ever be taken out. There is no question about the negroes, about black men or white men. The Constitution does not know any race, but recognizes the rights of man, and every person and every race are exactly equal, and that cannot be changed. Now, then, these questions being dead, closed as utterly out of place as is the question whether this country shall be dependent on Great Britain or independent—for that was once a living issue—these questions being dead, I now insist that they shall now be buried. I say that we shall no more undertake to raise them up, but shall go forward to living questions, and the first is that all the white people of this country shall be enfranchised just as all the black people are." [Applause.] I thought of that long before you were ready. I said "impartial suffrage," I said "Let us make this country one again," and I believe that the judgment of the country now is that that was a wise conclusion, not merely magnanimous. Magnanimity may be folly, but this was practical, statesmanlike wisdom, not to kill the people after the war was over, because we had killed them while the war was going on. But now there are whites to be enfranchised. There are 20,000 people in the State of Arkansas disfranchised to-day. They are men of property, and their property is wasted by bad men, who have no property, just as our property in New York City was squandered by ring robbers for years, till the people rose in their might and threw them out. I ask that the American people give their sympathy and their generous support to the people of the South, who for seven years have tried to do their duty as citizens restored to the country. We hear of outrages where there are ten or a dozen men concerned in them, but in the great States there have been heard of no outrages. You have never heard of them in Virginia. There are no Ku-Klux there. There are none in Florida. There are none in Mississippi, none in Louisiana or in Texas. Then, I say, let us try to call those men, this people, to us to say to them, "We are brothers. You and we have warred; we have been opposed to each other and fought, you for slavery and disunion, and we for emancipation and a union; but we fought not for our part of the country alone, but for the whole country. Our purpose was to make all men in all parts of the country free, and our cause was that of Union and Universal Freedom. Now, then, come up and enjoy these privileges. Take your stand with us and enjoy every good one the same as we have with you." Now it seems to me that this is not merely magnanimity, but statesmanlike policy, what the country now needs, and when we have got that, we will consider many questions of the day, about which we may differ—tariffs, banks, &c., and so on. As we differed in the past, we may differ again. But the first of all questions is the emancipation of all the white men of the country, so that they shall enjoy equal rights with the black men of the country. That is the question on which I stand, as a candidate, which I believe. Whether is shall be successful in my person or not I do not know, but I thank heaven that my name will be identified with this great movement to liberalize the policy of this country. This movement must prevail. We cannot be safe, forever, We shall settle these questions that part us, if not this year, then the next year or the year after, and stand together as Americans, citizens of one country, heirs of one heritage, ready to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of that country if attacked by any enemy whatever. [Great applause.]

THE VOTE OF INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—Returns are in from only 45 of the 97 counties of the State. With three or four exceptions the official returns show an increase in the vote for Hendricks. The figures now in, with those previously reported from the 47 counties, give him a majority of 1,158 It is probable that this will be increased to over 200. It is said that the Radicals intend to contest the election, should the majority for Hendricks fall below 500, upon what ground it is not known. The Radicals have probably elected all the balance of the State ticket.

Morton leaves here to-morrow, en route to Chicago, where he is to speak on Thursday night. Having secured the Legislature, he feels little interest in the remainder of the battle at at home.

PROPOSITION TO REVIVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN GEORGIA—WORK WELL AFTER THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—M. A. Hale, Butler's Special Treasury Agent in Georgia, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee there, was in town yesterday, and had an interview with the President. He thinks the prospect of the Republicans in Georgia are so bad as to require a reinforcement of the Federal troops in order to get out a full party vote in November.

It may now be positively stated that Secretary Boutwell has consented to run a candidate for the United States Senate, to fill Wilson's vacancy, in case the latter is elected Vice President.

POLITICAL FRACAS IN COVINGTON, KY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Covington had a riot last night. A Grant procession, half whites and half colored, were marching along the street. The story is that a boy Hoosier for Greeley, a negro said about him, and commenced firing. One story is that the negroes fired in the air. Another story is that they fired into a crowd of bystanders. While it is represented that many shots were fired, no one was struck or grazed except one man, who had a hole shot through his hat. Five or six persons were struck with torches or boulders. Bullets were fired into one store, and the doors and windows of two other stores were broken in.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MT. CARROLL, Ill.—The Court House of Mt. Carroll was crowded on the evening of Oct. 8, to listen to a Liberal address by Mr. A. R. McCoy, of Fulton, Ill. "The Democrats are solid for Greeley in this county, and there is a Liberal defection from the Republicans of 10 per cent. The fact that Cameron has carried Pennsylvania by fraud does not cause us to desert the cause, but is an incentive to greater effort."

LOGANSPORT, IND.—"Of the 417 majority for Hendricks in Cass County, Logansport gave 380; and of the 486 majority for Whitesides (for Congress), Logansport gave 426. I have not heard the vote for Edgerton, but I judge it to be, from Whitesides' majority over Hendricks, about 70. This city is one of the 'strongholds of the Bourbons.'"

KANE COUNTY, ILL.—The Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions of Kane County will meet at St. Charles Thursday, Oct. 17, for the purpose of selecting candidates for county officers, and of choosing delegates to the Senatorial and Representative Convention.

DECATUR, ILL.—General Black spoke at Aurora on the afternoon of the 11th, and at Decatur on the evening of the same day. His audiences were large on both occasions. "The people of Macon County are alive to the demand of the hour. The seeming reverses in sister States have but nerved them up to better work, with a certain hope of triumph in their cause. We will give our Local, State, and National tickets a handsome majority in November."

SYCAMORE, ILL.—Senator Trumbull and General Farnsworth spoke at Sycamore Oct. 11,—the former in the forenoon and the latter in the evening. An immense crowd was in attendance. "Judge Trumbull's speech produced a profound sensation, and is the common topic of conversation on the street to-day. It has done great good here. The speech of Mr. Farnsworth was equally well received. All in all, it has been a proud day for us."

PORTAGE CITY, WIS., Oct. 11.—A Liberal Republican and Democratic Mass Convention for the purpose of nominating a county ticket selected from the substantial men of both organizations. On the 9th, the Hon. George B. Smith, Liberal candidate for Congress, spoke at Portage City, to one of the largest and most respectable audiences that ever assembled in that place; and a large torch-light procession marched through the principal streets. "Judge R. F. Parks, the principal speaker, and Col. Gregory, of Illinois, spoke at Portage City Straight-out." of Illinois, spoke at Portage City recently, and the *Register*, the Grant organ there, criticises his effort very highly, but adds, "It is true that we should not wish to commend his oratory as a model for our public speakers or as worthy of general emulation, and we also think that something of his style, and of his matter as well, might be omitted without detriment to the cause. He is a 'Rough Diamond.' But then it must be remembered that he is an old-line Democrat, and his speeches are calculated particularly for the ears of his old political comrades. If his language is a little rough at times, and his style somewhat lonferish, he explains the fact himself by saying that 'his new political departure is to recall that he hasn't got used to good society.' So let Judge Parks run."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—"One word as to the outlook. I have been three weeks in the canvass in this State, and am sure that it is ours. The despatch to Grant about 10,000 in November is all bosh. In this canvass, the Bourbons with scarcely an exception, have worked for the Grant State ticket. In one County (Johnson) the Grantites put three Bourbons on their ticket,—two of them for the Legislature. Our opponents have polled their full vote, including all they could buy or import. This supply (probably 6,000 or 10,000) is now cut off. The National Committee has helped them to the utmost of their ability, while, in this State, they have been sanguine, and invested their funds freely on Tom Brown. The result is, that, in this city, not less than $200,000 will change hands, and probably $500,000 in the State. You can readily see that sinews of war will be scarcer with them next month, while our friends will have some to loan, at reasonable rates."

FULTON, ILL.—"The citizens of Fulton, Clinton, Lyons, Morrison, Albany, and Thompson were addressed, at Fulton, Oct. 11, by the Hon. William Barge, of Lyon, who delivered a powerful and telling speech in behalf of the Liberal cause. Previous to the commencement of the speech, all of our principal streets were thronged with long ranks of torch-bearers, who, on foot and on horseback, had come for many miles, from every direction, to witness what they expected would be, and what, without any exaggeration, was, by far the grandest demonstration of the campaign in Whiteside County."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Executive Committee of the Independent Democracy have recommended the formation of Grant and Wilson clubs throughout the country.

Oliver Charlick has been nominated for Congress by the Citizens Reform Association.

FOREIGN.

Lerdo de Tejeda Elected President of Mexico.

The Spanish Insurrection at Ferral a Trifling Affair.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—An official despatch from Ferral reports that the insurgents still hold out, although badly disorganized and poorly provided with ammunition. The Red Republican flag is flying from the masts of vessels and over the palaces seized by them. Troops will arrive before the city to-morrow, and will combine with the garrison in an attack on the rebels without delay. The *Gaceta* says the insurgents seized the steamer Cadiz, a tug-boat, and several barks. The citizens seem to look upon the movement with indifference, taking no part for or against it. The Military Governor, the Commandant of the Post, and all the officers are faithful to the Government, and, with the troops of the garrison, occupy strategic points. The Captain General of Corunna, with all his disposable forces, has marched for Ferral. Troops have been despatched thither from Gigon, St. Andre, and Balbao, and an iron-clad has sailed from Carthagena, for the same point. The only place of importance held by the insurgents is the arsenal, from which they will soon be unable to move. Fort Phillippe, which is occupied by the Government forces, commands the entrance of the harbor, and prevents the rebel vessels from moving. The insurgents are already demoralized, and several have deserted and surrendered themselves to the loyal authorities.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—In the Cortes, on Saturday, a debate arose on the elections in Porto Rico and the extension of the electoral privileges to Cuba. Prime Minister Zorilla told the House that no reforms could be introduced in Cuba while a single man remained in arms against the Government. As for Porto Rico, the Government would keep their promises, but would do nothing which might jeopardize the preservation of the colonies.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Oct. 13.—The vote of the people for Presidential Electors was cast to-day. The Electors meet the first Sunday in November to elect President. There being no opposition to the present incumbent, Tejeda, the election passed without unusual excitement. But little interest appeared to be taken in the election. Telegraphic news from other frontier states report all quiet. No opposition or excitement whatever in any quarter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Miss Nellie Grant was passenger on the steamship Scotia, which sailed yesterday for New York.

THE TURF.

The Famous Running Horse, Harry Bassett, Badly Beaten by Monarchist.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The following is an account of the great four mile race yesterday, at Jerome Park, in which M. H. Sandford's Monarchist, by Lexington, distanced Harry Bassett: Monarchist went off first, with King Henry second, and Bassett trailing. The pace is very slow. At the quarter Bassett passes King Henry, and is running a length or two behind Monarchist. In this way the first mile passes, passing the stand. Colonel McDaniels signalled Roe to go on. At the turn Bassett is even with Monarchist, and gradually takes the lead, holding it by a half length. As they round the bluff coming into view they are neck and neck. At the three-quarters, Monarchist leads a trifle. At the furlong-pole and the stand Monarchist again takes the lead. Again Colonel McDaniels orders Roe to go on, and again Jimmy responds, but before reaching the quarter it is evident that Bassett can not or will not respond to Roe's call. From that point to the finish of the four miles, Monarchist slowly but surely increased his lead, and finally wins by 200 yards in 7:38¼. Harry Basset, second, 80 yards in front of King Henry. Time of first mile, 1:52½; second, 1:47½; third, 1:39¾; fourth, 1:37.

Goldsmith Maid and Occident.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The match between Goldsmith Maid and Occident, set for the 16th inst., is attracting a great deal of attention, and the one universal topic of conversation in all circles of society. In pools the Maid sells first choice $100 to $60, and $70 and $75. Time bets are made that the Maid will trot a mile in 2:16 and 2:17. Both horses are in excellent condition, and the track was never better.

War Department Weather Prognostics

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—On the lower lakes and thence over the Middle States, northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather, with further light rains. In New England brisk southerly to easterly winds, threatening weather and rain. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States a rising barometer, generally clear weather and fresh winds, southwesterly to northwesterly. In the Northwest and thence over the upper lakes clear, cool weather, with northerly to westerly winds, extending through the mid-Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

Telegraphic reports fail from the southwest, the far northwest, and North and South Pacific Stations.

Mining Property Burned.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 13.—The fire at Blackhawk, Colorado, last night, consumed all the buildings of the Sonneschorfer, Fields, Blackhawk, Sterling and Pottall Lods, together with their machinery, mining tools, timbering in the shaft, etc. Loss estimated at $30,000

WASHINGTON.

A Valuable Feature of the Daily Weather Reports.

Recent Frosts in Various Localities Correctly Foretold.

Rumors Again Hint at the Early Removal of Ex-Secretary Hale.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALUE OF THE WEATHER REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Weather Bureau has just had another decided success in its new *role* of adapting its probabilities to the wants of agriculture. The late frost in this vicinity was anticipated forty-eight hours in advance, and properly bulletined by the Weather Bureau among the probabilities. It is believed that this new feature of the weather report, by prognosticating severe frosts, will enable horticulturalists, and farmers generally, to save many of their products from untimely blight, and greatly enhance the value of the probabilities in the eyes of the agricultural public.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox is again increasing in this city, and now prevails to an alarming extent. Every precaution is being taken, and the Board of Health is about to require a general vaccination of the population.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

It is proposed to establish a Merchants' Exchange here, similar to those in other cities, and a paper is now in circulation with a view to effecting the necessary organization. The erection of a fine building, that will be an ornament to the city, is contemplated, and it will be fitted with every convenience for the transaction of business.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HALE.

The rumors are revived that Charles Hale, Assistant Secretary of State, is to be removed. The new charges are not stated. This same official came so near losing his position last winter that probably these rumors have no terrors for him. As no important State secrets have been divulged lately, it is to presumed that personal habits have something to do with the rumored removal.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Since the adjournment of Congress the Government printing office has been finishing the printing ordered during the last session. This amounts to 750,000 octavo and quarto volumes, ranging from 300 to 600 pages each. Of this number 355,000 volumes are agricultural and Ku-Klux reports, the latter being 13 volumes, and the printing of the census reports is also in progress. Four thousand volumes in muslin are bound daily. Three hundred compositors and 30 pressmen, and 400 females are in the office, and the aggregate of all the persons employed is over 1,000.

RELIGIOUS.

Imposing Ceremonies at the Installation of Catholic Archbishop Bayley in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The installation of Bishop Bayley as Archbishop of the Diocese of Baltimore, took place to-day with the most imposing and solemn ceremonies. A procession was formed at 10 o'clock, and marched from the Archiepiscopal residence to the front of the Cathedral. In the procession were the following Bishops from the Province of New York: Most Rev. John McCloskey, Right Rev. Bernard J. McQuade, of Rochester, and the following from the Province of Baltimore: Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Charleston; Shanahan, of Harrisburg, Wood, of Philadelphia; Dominic, of Pittsburgh; Gibbons, of Richmond; Pensico, of Savannah; O'Hara, of Scranton; Becker, of Wilmington; and some two hundred priests and seminarians. As the new Archbishop entered the church, the Vicar-General, Father Dougherty, presented him the aspersorium, and incensed him, after which the procession advanced to the sanctuary, followed by acolytes and altar boys. The local and visiting clergy were seated within the sanctuary, the acolytes and seminarians standing outside of the railing and in the aisles. The Archbishop then ascended the platform of the altar, the Vicar General singing versicles and offering a prayer. After the Archbishop was conducted to his Episcopal throne by the deacons of honor. The priests advancing one by one, kneeling before him and kissing his signet ring. The Archbishop then advanced to the altar, offered a prayer, and returned to his throne. The Grand Pontifical Mass was then sung by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, as Celebrant; Father Mc[illegible], Chancellor of the diocese of Philadelphia, assisting as priest, Father Hyman, of Baltimore County, as deacon, Father Boyle, of Washington City, as sub-deacon, and Father McCallon, as Master of Ceremonies. Fathers McManus and Lee acted as deacons of honor to the Archbishop. At the conclusion of the mass, Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, seated before the altar, invested the Archbishop with the pallium, kneeling before him; after which Bishop Wood addressed him as follows:

"I sincerely regret that the honor falling upon me to-day has not been committed to older and better hands. We all lament the absence of the senior Bishop of this archdiocese, the venerable Bishop of Wheeling, whose advanced years, and whose labors in the Episcopacy, as well as personal qualities, have won our esteem and affection. The pallium that I am about to place upon your shoulders, while it constitutes you in the fullness of your power the metropolitan guide of the American Church and places you in the position of one who is entitled to the esteemed post of honor and precedence before all the Bishops and Archbishops of these United States, expresses a deeper, wider, and more precious significance. I deliver to you the pallium taken from the body of Saint Peter, and placed upon the tomb of the Prince of Apostles, I deliver it to you, in the name and for the honor of the holy Roman Church as an emblem of perfect unity, of perfect faith, humility, charity, and submission." In this sense, then, Most Reverend Prelate, receive this pallium, and let me address you in the words of prayer used at the consecration and blessing of the Pallium, "*Sit tibi hoc,*" &c.

Archbishop Bayley then advanced to the altar and took the prescribed oath of office, which was administered by Bishop Ward. It was then announced that by virtue of the power granted by Holy Father, Pope IX., the most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, by the grace of God, Archbishop of Baltimore, in the name of of the Holy Father granted to all here present an indulgence of one hundred days; also prayed to Almighty God for the prosperity of our most Holy Father, the Pope, and for our most Holy Mother, the church. Archbishop Bayley then rose and proceeded to deliver a discourse without a text. The discourse was eminently practical and touched upon the influence of the press and alluded to the war between Prussia and France; the irreligion of the leaders of the French Republic; the heretical Society and the Mormons.

At the conclusion of his discourse a *Te Deum* was sung and the congregation retired. During the ceremonies every portion of the Cathedral was occupied. The altar was brilliantly illuminated and profusely decorated with flowers.

The Seward Obsequies.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—A full meeting of the members of the bar was held last evening, at the Court House, to take proper action with reference to the death of Mr. Seward. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. To-day everywhere is draped in mourning. Arches of evergreens are being strung over the streets through which the funeral procession will pass en route to the cemetery, all being appropriately draped. The following named gentlemen will act as pall-bearers: Thurlow Weed, Edwin D. Morgan, Richard Schell, Samuel B. Ruggles, Moran Waheman, James Barnes, Elias V. Leavenworth, Edwin B. Morgan, Henry Wells, Geo. Patterson, M. S. Myers, James A. Seymour, Richard Steel, Nelson Beardsley, Daniel Hewson, R. T. T. Martin, John Porter, and J. R. Obedell.

To-day, at various churches, touching remarks were made by pastors regarding the Nation's bereavement. At St. Peter's Episcopal Church, where Mr. Seward had long worshipped, and where for many years he was a vestryman, the services were particularly solemn.

A $20,000 "TRICK."

Two Trunkfuls of Watches Stolen from a Hebrew Hotel, on Third Avenue, Yesterday Morning—The Burglars Unknown.

Some time between 1 and 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, the Hebrew hotel, No. 127 Third avenue, known as the Hess House, was the scene of the heaviest robbery that has been committed in this city for years, not excepting the famous burglary of Morse's jewelry store on West Madison street, some time since. On Friday night a middle-aged gentleman named M. N. Strauss, partner of, and traveling agent for, the wholesale jewelry firm of Eichberg & Co., New York, arrived at the Hess House. He had three large trunks with him, one of which was taken to his room. The other two were left in the office of the hotel. At 4 o'clock in the morning the boy who was on duty in the office retired to bed, after seeing that the doors were securely locked, and that everything in and about the lower part of the house was in a safe condition. The office was not entered again by any person connected with the house until about 7 o'clock Saturday morning, when Mr. Hess, the proprietor, came down. He immediately noticed that the two trunks belonging to Mr. Strauss were missing, and made inquiries about them. The boy who had been on duty the night before was closely questioned, but he knew nothing of them, and that they were there when he went to bed. As they could not be found about the house, the conclusion was arrived at that they had been stolen. There was no room left for doubt when the front door was examined, as the lock was missing. Mr. Strauss was notified, and then, for the first time, the proprietor of the hotel was informed that the trunks contained about $20,000 worth of sample watches. The police of the South Division are now busily engaged on this daring robbery, with every hope of success. There is scarcely any clue to work upon, except that about 3 o'clock yesterday morning a lady, who sleeps in a room over the office, heard loud noises below. She paid no attention, however, imagining that they were caused by the servants.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An unknown man was run over and killed by a Northwestern train, near Erie street bridge, last evening, about 8 o'clock. His head, from the nose down, was crushed in a shocking manner. When found, the body lay outside the track, and the head inside. The mangled remains were conveyed to the dead-house.

LATER.

Since the above was put in type, we learn additional particulars: The engineer of the locomotive saw the man lying with his head across the rail just as the cow-catcher was within about two feet of his prostrate body, but it was then too late to do anything to prevent what followed. The wheels passed over the man's neck, completely severing the head from the trunk. It is supposed the man was a railroad employe, as he had switch keys in his pocket, but nothing was found on his person that would lead to his identification. The dead man was about 20 years of age.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

A young man named FERRIS, whose place of residence could not be ascertained, was drowned in the Aux Plaines River, a short distance from the city limits, on Saturday night. The body had not been recovered at last accounts. The melancholy accident occurred while the unfortunate young man was engaged

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THACKERAY'S WORKS. 12mo., 6 vols. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

The publishers call this, we believe, the "Kensington" edition of Thackeray's novels. It includes "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Henry Esmond," "The Virginians," "The Adventures of Philip," and one or two of the less ambitious tales. The poems and earlier humorous papers are not comprehended in the list thus far, although we hope that they will come within the scope of the publisher's plan of reproduction. Upon the back of each volume appears the word "Illustrated;" but, glancing through the books, the expectation excited by the cheering intimation proves fallacious. The only pictorial aids to the imagination are a portrait of the author, and a frontispiece facing each of the title-pages. Aside from this deficiency, the edition has the characteristic merits of the house from which it emanates, and is in elegant and convenient form for common use.

UNAWARES. By the Author of "The Rose Garden." Roberts Brothers, Boston; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

We have here a charming story, told in the light, airy style of the French writers, but with a genuineness and permanence of feeling that is truly Anglo-Saxon. The scene is laid at Charville, a "quaint old town of toil and traffic," situated somewhere in the north of France. The heroine supposes herself to have a passion for her cousin, a rich young gentleman of the *bourgeoisie*; but, finding him unworthy, discovers that she has gradually come to love her guardian, a skilful and noble-hearted physician, verging on 50, whom she at last marries. There is an elderly woman of a very bad type,—why are old women in France so much more inclined to be skinny and vicious than in other countries?—who persecutes the heroine, but is discomfited at last. The book is gracefully written, with good descriptions, pithy passages, occasional depth and suggestiveness of thought, and is one of the most agreeable literary products of the season.

STUDY OF BIOLOGY. By H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M. D., D. Sc., M. A., &c., &c. D. Appleton & Co., New York; Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Nicholson was formerly of the Medical School of Edinburgh, but is at present a Professor in a college in Toronto. Judging by his honorary appendages, and his previous physiological affiliations, he seems fully competent to his task. This book is rather a manual for higher classes in schools than an elaborate work for general reading; but it contains nearly everything that the casual student desires to know in regard to the nature and conditions of life, and the simple primary forms under which it is manifested. The author expresses himself tersely and clearly in the main, but does not indulge in rhetorical graces. The entire subject of Biology is viewed from an orthodox standpoint,—his differences with Darwin, on the matter of selection and special creation of species, with Herbert Spencer, in regard to evolution; and with Bastian, in respect of spontaneous generation, being briefly and modestly expressed. As a primary handbook, his work will be found valuable and interesting.

AT THE ALTAR. From the German of R. WARREN. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.

We have here a German novel that does not overflow with good-humor, and which culminates with a scene of the dramatic fervor so often found in the romantic writing of other nations. The translation, which is said to be by a daughter of the publisher, is easy and graceful. The heroine is an inquisitive girl, whose spontaneity of character is attended with an excellent disposition and much common sense. The religious element never degenerates into morbid piety, and is always subordinate to the secular. The young lady lives with her brother, whose lands adjoin the estates of a Benedictine abbey. She falls in love with a monk (the unacknowledged son of a neighboring nobleman), who finally apostatizes and marries her. When his apostasy is suspected, his murder is attempted, but the blow falls upon the erring monk's brother, and suspicion of the deed upon himself. The father of his beloved being arrested, he reveals the truth, but the really guilty one escapes through the machinations of the Abbot of the convent. The plot is well managed within limits. The moral of the tale evidently is the Catholic Church, and its secret religious orders; how justly, it is not within our province to determine.

CLARA VAUGHAN. By RICHARD D. BLACKMORE. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Blackmore informs his readers, in the brightest of prefaces, that this book is his first sprightly production, and that he has kept it private for 20 years, because it was accused of being "sensational." So sensational did the critics deem it that its inspiration was attributed to a "popular female author," which we suppose to be an allusion to Miss Braddon. The error would seem to be inexcusable, for none of Miss Braddon's books have the brightness of description, the brilliancy of dialogue, or the definiteness of characterization, that we find herein. The story is of a girl whose father was murdered in his bed, while she was yet a child, by an Italian Count, and who spent many of the best years of her life in discovering the murderer. We will not undertake to decide whether the term "sensational," as applied to novels, is felicitous, but if it has any certain meaning, "Clara Vaughan" belongs to that class of books, and is among the best of its category. The adventures are strong and wild, almost to the verge of the unreal. There is a Devonshire farmer, with full breadth of dialect; a scheming woman, actuated by a spirit of genuine *diablerie*; a mysterious uncle, wrongfully suspected of the murder; and numerous minor personages, all characterized by more or less crudities. The interest of the chapters occasionally culminates after the following manner:

> And I [Miss Vaughan] swept out of the room, and through the next door into the next room, where I crouched in a corner, with both hands on my heart, and the whole world gone away. "Mad!" I heard him cry; "yes, I must go mad at last!" Away he turned from the house, and I fell upon the bed, and lay in fits till midnight.

As the heroine passed from maidenhood to womanhood the "fits" disappeared,—which corresponds with the advice always given by astute physicians to anxious mothers,—and came safely to her own at last, her revenge having been fully accomplished. The unbiased reader will be very likely to conclude, in perusing the book, that no young lady not afflicted with "fits" would ever have been guilty of the vagaries of Clara Vaughan. But the tale has its sterling merits, and calling it "sensational" will not probably diminish the circle of its admirers.

WILD OATS, SOWN ABROAD. By THEODORA WILMER, T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia. 12 mo., pp. 227.

Mr. Witmer made the grand tour of the Continent twenty years ago, a young man fresh from college, and desirous of seeing more of the world before he settled down into professional groove. His stay in England and on the Continent covered a period of nearly three years. His opportunities for observation were, therefore, of the best, and his time for mature reflection unlimited. His style is bright and entertaining, although occasionally too brusque; his descriptions are graphic and animated; his personal allusions often witty. But, with these specifications, his literary merits end. As for the rest, he seems to have been a later Tom Jones, always in pursuit of Saphian pleasures, and bent on errands of forbidden love. How he played with the tangles of Nesera's hair, sported with Amaryllis in the shade, and dallied with Aspasia in her marble halls, is told with much amorous detail. He informs us that he was "no Joseph;" but the assertion simply makes his rhetoric redundant. Few people are so much in love with vice that they are to read its purient tales when told by the hero of the amours. If Mr. Witmer had omitted the account of his adventures with London cyprians, French grisettes, and chambermaids, and Italian Fanatines, his book would be both readable and valuable. The author was unfortunately drowned in the Straits of Gibraltar, the small steamer in which he was crossing to the African shore being run down by a Cri-mean transport. Were he living, his better second thought would doubtless have prevented the indiscreet republication of his volume, or would allowed it to reappear only after a vigorous expurgation.

BENTON'S EVERY-DAY COOKERY AND HOUSEKEEPING BOOK. D. Appleton & Co., New York; Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.

This is really one of the most attractive books upon the gastronomic art we remember ever to have seen. The prefatory matter in regard to housekeeping is minute and excellent. There are over fifteen hundred practical recipes, and innumerable plates, one hundred and four of which are colored. The latter are so well executed that the sight of them is appetizing. The style of the authoress is lucid, and all that she has to say, whether in regard to the hiring and management of servants, or any other branch of domestic knowledge, is said in a spirit of kindliness, and with a homely good-sense that renders her work highly attractive. We have rarely, if ever, seen so much sensible household information brought within the limits of the same volume.

THE NORMAL MUSICAL HAND-BOOK. By GEORGE F. ROOT. George F. Root & Sons, Chicago.

This little work purports to be a book of instruction and reference for teachers of notation, voice-culture, harmony, and church music, in classes, and seems to be admirably adapted to the purpose of the author. It contains very full, yet concise, statements of elementary principles, short lectures and devices for the use of teachers, full methods for singing classes, the mode of teaching elementary harmony and composition, and a dictionary which furnishes at once definitions and an index. The latter part of the work is the only one that is not true to its promise; it is claimed to be "pronouncing," but it does not contain a clue to the pronunciations of many words which are purely professional when used in English sentences. For instance; we are not told whether or not we should sound the last letter in the word Andante.

Apart from this, the work is full of attraction to one who wishes to know how to teach music successfully, as it is not only full without prolixity, and very suggestive, but is also sharply critical, defining meanings and positions with a closeness of style that will well repay a perusal, even by those who do not wish to be thorough in music. This, because it will widen out the mind of the reader, rather than obstruct it. The author's command of the powers and capacities of words and phrases, and tend to improve his logic. Those who know the author, and know of his life-long labors in the effort to popularize music, would expect a first-class work from his pen; but even they will be disappointed—in the best sense—much better than anticipated. We may add that this was the first musical work published in Chicago after the Fire.

THE GLORY, and THE HOUR OF PRAISE,—By GEORGE F. ROOT; and THE SONG-TREE,—By P. P. BLISS,—both published by George F. Root & Sons, Chicago.

These are all collections of vocal music which will meet with a wide patronage. The two first-named are "sacred" music. The "Song-Tree" consists of songs and duets, the major part of the music having been composed at different times by Mr. Bliss or his wife. All three have been published in Chicago since the Fire of but little more than a year ago.

A WAITING RACE: A NOVEL. By EDMUND YATES. D. Appleton & Co., New York; Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago:

The publishers have thrown this work upon the market, hoping that it will have a ready sale because the author is now in America. Without special urging, it is difficult to see why it should have any sale at all. It is in Mr. Yates' worst manner, and has even less than the ordinary interest attaching to one of his books. It belongs to the category of novels of society, and the society introduced is bad enough in all conscience. The heroine is of the Darrington family, a hot-blooded race, as prone to licentiousness as the sparks to fly upward. The taint is in the blood, and ineradicable. It is physically impossible that there should be a virtuous Darrington. Given, a female Darrington, and illicit love follows as surely as a circle from a stated curve. The characters are all pale, blurred shadows of humanity, so thoroughly insipid that they are unable even to awaken a transitory interest in the reader. There is no breadth of conception in the story, no ingenuity in the plot, no pertinence to the dialogue, no depth in the passion, no imagination or coloring anywhere. The personages troop listlessly across the scene, mopping and mowing, and uttering the stalest frippery of talk, as the author crooks his finger. The action passes upon some country estates in England, in London, and at Nice. Three ladies of the Darrington blood are introduced, all of whom are "beautiful exceedingly," and all faithless wives. The last, who *is* the loveliest and most eccentric, transcends the limited managerial ability even of the author, and has her brains dashed out against a lamp-post, in default of more humane and convenient means of taking off. Mr. Yates seems never to have had the benefit of a classical education, as a fact is deducible from the looseness of his style, and he endeavors to atone for the deficiency by a tawdry embroidery of colloquial French. We hear much of the *salle-a-manger* and *menage* of certain houses, the *insouciance* of certain characters; the heroine is *ruses* and *entetes*, but succeeds in establishing a sort of *camaraderie* between herself and another; she is engaged, but is not sure of herself until the marrying is *affiche*, and is guilty of many an *esclandre*. And so Mr. Yates goes on all through a phrase-book, which, no doubt, he has lying by him for greater convenience as he writes. Then, further, he is coarse and needlessly addicted to slang. One of the Darrington ladies is made to pull up before some mean object, and to obtain a view of an elephant at a wire-fence; and some of his elderly dames "*dawsse* chicken-salad by the square yard." If he had said by the square mile, it would have been equally pertinent, and quite as witty. His jests show the dimmest perception of real humor, and his society is only the yellow, gaseous scum that sometimes floats over the deeper social pool. If he has nothing better to dole out to us than such dribble as we find in "The Waiting-Race," the sooner he ceases to write, and his publishers on this side the water to reproduce, the better will denizens of the world of letters be satisfied.

A SOUTH-SEA DAY-DREAM.

Alfred Domett, the hero of Robert Browning's "Waring," has published the fruit of his thirty-odd years of self-imposed exile, in the shape of a poem of eighteen thousand verses, under the title: "Ranolf and Amohia: a South-Sea Day-Dream." The long story is half-autobiographical, half-fanciful. Ranolf is a Scotchman, cultured and young, who, weary of the tameness of every-day life, yields to the roving it that almost masters every man at some time of his life, and disappears from civilization. He reappears in New Zealand. His rescue of Amohia, daughter of the great chief Tangi-Moana, or "Wailing Sea," from a horrible doom, introduces him forthwith into first-class savage society. A digression gives us Ranolf's theological views, and we find that he has studied and compared all systems, and now believes only in

> God, and the general eminence of good.

Tangi-Moana's history of early facts is also sketched. The "Wailing Sea" has given up his belief in man's eating man; but refuses to believe in Tophet, despite the missionaries' vivid portraitures of that place:

> Once, when a zealous teacher from the North
> The terrors of his creed had thundered forth,—
> Unfolded all the horrors and fond desire
> To save his hearers from so sad a fate,
> His pleasant faith in everlasting fire,
> And painted all the pangs the damned await,—
> While horror blanched the cheeks of half the crowd,
> Old Tangi roared with laughter long and loud:
> That Hell of theirs, he said, might be a place
> Wholesome and fitting for the white man's race;
> No Maori was half bad enough to be
> Doomed to so horrible a destiny.

For his part would have nought to do
With any Afterwhither save a true,
Who could delight his direst foe to see.
The victim of such monstrous cruelty.
And when he learnt what adverse sex presided,
And how the others' doctrines they assailed,
He held his hand out, with the fingers spread—
"So many ways to heaven you teach," he said:
"When you have fixed the right one and none doubt it,
'Twill then be time for me to think about it."

In a conversation something like that recorded in the opening of Morris' "Earthly Paradise," the different beliefs of Old England and New Zealand are contrasted. Then the story becomes one of action again. Ranolf is kidnapped. Amohia balances the account between them by rescuing him. Ranolf flees, to the music of a plaintive ditty sung by Amohia, beginning:

> Leave me! yes, too dear one, leave me!

Amohia's hand is asked in marriage, but she throws cold water on the proposal by swimming across the lake. On the other shore, a hot spring and Ranolf meet her. She recovers her strength by a bath in the former, and is refreshed therein by the latter, who throws his cloak around her, and then, as the poem says, he

> Led her to his dwelling lone;
> By all the law the land supplied,
> He wedded and so made his bride,

They live together in happiness for some time, and return to Tangi-Moana's realm in time for Ranolf to decide a savage war by soundly pummelling the hostile chief in a battle of fisticuffs. "Wailing Sea" is conveniently put out of the way by getting a mortal wound, and Amohia soon after puts herself out of the way, because she surmises that Ranolf has ceased to love her. The latter thinks that she is dead, whereas she has only run away. He goes diconsolately to the sea-shore, engages passage to England, and spends the evening in a hut, bewailing his loss. By one of those missides which poets are allowed, even in this unbelieving age, to work, Amohia is asleep in that very hut. She wakes. She hears. It is not her lover Ranolf. The curtain falls on a tableau of mutual joy, rises to show the lovers fairly embarked for home, and falls again finally.

The London *Athenæum*—to which we are mainly indebted for facts concerning this book—criticises it as too long drawn-out. Speaking of a single incident, it says:

> To escape the hated nuptials, Amohia resolves to swim the lake—a feat requiring two-and-twenty pages, —and does it!
>
> And again:
>
> The tedium of the long swim has been begulled by the many things the maiden thought of, and some which she did not, the list of the latter occupying five pages.

Nevertheless, the *Athenæum* praises the poem, indemnifying itself for so doing by making this clever hit on Robert Browning:

> It is true that our author is always clear; it does not, as some poets of the day, require to be read with pen-cruches, to enable one to get at his kernel.

Mr. Domett is said to have fled his country because he thought his talents were not appreciated. His 60 years will prevent another pilgrimage, if the reception of this book gives him the same impression now. However, although his poem may have fallen short of the very high expectations excited by his romantic life; it certainly enriches English literature, and will probably do much to swell the stock of quotable sayings. Take the line:

> Evening now
> Steals like a serious thought o'er joyous face.

What could be better, in its way, than this?

Other Publications.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY. By SIR CHARLES LYELL, Bart., M. A., F. R. S. Vol. 2. Revised Edition: D. Appleton & Co., New York; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

The first volume of this work has been reviewed at length in our columns.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE. By JOSEPH C. MAERTINDALE. 12 mo., pp., 342. Lippincott & Brother, Philadelphia; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

A small and convenient handbook, worthy to go with the many other excellent text-books from the same publishers.

LIVY. VIRGIL.

We have also from Eldridge & Brother three volumes more of their excellent classical series, unexcelled by any similar works hitherto published in this country. These comprise a volume of Livy, and two of the works of Virgil. One volume of the latter includes the Bucolics, Georgics, and Moretum, with notes and a vocabular; the other comprises the whole of the Æneid, copiously annotated, but without the vocabulary.

MEMOIR OF COLONEL CHARLES S. TODD. By G. W. GRIFFIN. Clarion, Remsen & Haffinger, Philadelphia. Western News Company, Chicago.

A well written book, and valuable because of its historical reminiscences of the war of 1812, and the Harrison Presidential campaign.

OLIVE VARCOE: A NOVEL. By FRANCIS DERRICK. Loring, Boston. Western News Company, Chicago.

A sensational story, told with considerable energy and effectiveness.

DUMAS' NOVELS.

From T. B. Peterson & Brother. We have two more of the cheap edition of Dumas' novels, which they are now engaged in republishing: "The Chevalier" and "Six Years Later." They are among the best of the author's works.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

There is a great demand in San Francisco, from Chicago and other Eastern cities, for Chinese domestic servants.

—The efforts made to cultivate the tea plant at Calistoga, Cal., have entirely failed. Nearly all of the plants, it is stated, are dead.

—A lad named Haas was boiled in a beer vat, at Dubuque, last Friday, and when taken out his skin came off. He died in a few hours.

—There was a fight at Shilo Church, Covington County, Miss., the other day, in which the combatants were the Sullivans and their friends on one side, and the Chaias and Dykes on the other. Two men were killed outright, another mortally wounded, and four others badly injured.

—The authorities of Middletown, Ct., propose to use the $3,000 which its liquor dealers have paid for licenses as a fund for the relief of families who receive injuries or damages resulting from the drunkenness of those upon whom they are dependent for support.

—A despatch says of the conflagration in White Hall, Greene County, Ill., last Friday: "The town is more completely wiped out of existence than was Chicago. The desolation is complete. During the fire some ruffians undertook to make a disturbance, which, however, was promptly quelled by the citizens."

—The Garde Republicaine Band, since its return to Paris, has played at the Tuileries, where, says the Paris *Figaro*, it is much admired. "elle a executa le Stars et le Yankee Doodle Americian." "Star Spangled Banner" is too great a mouthful for French speakers, so the national melody is conveniently abbreviated into "le Stars."

—The only persons left at the Tip-Top house on Mount Washington are three signal officers, who are equipped with a large stock of coal, four barrels of onions, about forty hams, twenty bushels of potatoes, a good supply of canned goods, and all manner of groceries in profusion, a violin, harmonicon, a good-sized library and quantities of newspapers, and expect to spend a pleasant winter.

—The progress of the Hoosac tunnel during September was as follows: East end, 112 feet; west end, 68 feet; central shaft, 105 feet; total, 310 feet. Total length opened to October 1, east end, 10,985 feet; central shaft, east, 1,238 feet; west, 339 feet; west end, 3,298 feet; making a total of 20,869 feet; leaving 669 feet between the east end central shaft, and 3,597 feet between the west end and central shaft.

—One J. Q. Bruce bought an elevator at Indianola, Iowa, about a month ago, and, being a prominent member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, drew in large amounts of wheat from members in that region. When things were all fixed to his notion, he eloped, swindling the Grangers, banks, and other parties, to the amount of somewhere between $10,000 and $20,000.

—The Postmaster General of England, in his annual report, quotes, among others, the following complimentary letter from an American gentleman, which goes far to prove the perfection to which the postal system has been brought in England: "Having recently arrived in England, and not knowing the present whereabouts of a sister, I addressed a letter to her late residence, thus: 'Upper Norwood, or elsewhere.' I received a reply in orderly course of mail, saying that it had been delivered to her on the top of stage coach in Wales. I venture to say no other country can show the parallel, or would take the trouble at any price."

—Coldwater is a city in this vicinity, Mich., has been startled by the most cruel murder that has occurred in Branch County for years. The facts are as follows: About 18 months ago a Miss Wedge gave birth to an illegitimate child, the father of whom, one Ryan, absconded to Missouri. A few weeks since he returned, and, it is said, promised Miss Wedge that, if she would dispose in some manner of her child, then he would take her West and marry her. She carried the child—a little girl—down to the lake, threw it in, and stood and looked on until it ceased struggling and sank. Then she went back to the house, and, when questioned, related what she had done. On the 5th inst. both she and Ryan were bound over to the Circuit Court.

—Judge Benedict, of New York, who has just sentenced criminals to one year's imprisonment and $500 fine for sending obscene publications through the Post Office, has remarked that the punishment is totally inadequate, but it is all that the law allows. "The business," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "is so deadly to the best interests of mankind, so barbarously at war with all that civilization is endeavoring to do, that we do not trust ourselves to suggest an adequate penalty;" but the *Journal* nevertheless mildly recommends a return to the whipping-post and the pillory, for persisting in which little Delaware has been so often held up to scorn. The lash is now being reintroduced into the English penal code, for offenses which common modes of punishment do not check, and the result up to this time is highly satisfactory.

—The Internal Revenue collections in the First District of Ohio, for the month of September, 1872, amounted to $838,235.98. Of this amount, $486,538.30 were derived from the tax on spirits.

The Wine Crop.

Mr. Charles Estingoy, the well-known Bordeaux wine dealer, writes to the *Wine and Fruit Reporter*:

"The auspices for our next vintage in general are anything but brilliant. The good qualities of wine are growing more scarce every day, and whatever there may be for sale yet is held so high that it is almost an impossibility to purchase. Should, as it is feared by many, the quality of the new wine not be so good as it was expected formerly, our wine trade would be greatly embarrassed, and the wine of 1870 would fetch enormous prices. The most common cargo wines are held now at 320 to 330 francs, and wines of good color are far higher still, circumstances which may before long put a stop to our trade in low-priced wines."

Insurance Losses.

The large majority of loss payments made by fire insurance companies are the outgrowth of incendiarism. The existence of so bold and persistent an enemy to insurance capital has neutralized all hope of making underwriting a profitable field for the continuous employment of capital. A careful analysis of the cause of fires in London, New York, or Philadelphia, shows that nine-tenths of the fires originate by carelessness or crime.

In a London police court the startling disclosure was recently made that more than one hundred arson offences had been committed by one individual, and in another case the fires ceased in a district when a certain individual was arrested. The person had set fire to sixty or more house merely to obtain the informer's fee of half a crown or so.

EUGENIE GRANDET;

OR,

Scenes of Provincial Life.

Translated from the French of De Balzac for The Chicago Tribune.

III.

This social variety, in this gray old room, poorly lit by two candles; these laughs, accompained by the noise of Grande Nanon's wheel, and which were sincere only when they came from Eugenie or her mother; that smallness associated with such great interests; that young girl who, like birds, victims of the high price at which they are held, and of which they are ignorant, found herself encircled and bound by manifestations of friendship whose dupe she was,—all shared in making this scene sorrowfully comic. But is it not one common to all times and places, though reduced to its simplest expression? The person of Grandet, utilizing the false attachment of the two families by drawing immense gains from it, controlled this drama and explained it. Was not the only modern god who is believed in—money—in all its power, expressed by a single face? The sweeter feelings of life held but a secondary place there; they animated three pure hearts: those of Nanon, Eugenie, and her mother. With how much ignorance in their simplicity! Eugenie and her mother knew nothing of Grandet's fortune; they judged of worldly matters but by the glimmer of their dull ideas, and neither valued nor despised money, accustomed, as they were, to do without it. Their feelings reaped, though they knew it not, but yet lively, and their secluded existence made them curious exceptions in this gathering of people whose lives were purely material. Frightful condition of man! there is not one of his joys which does not arise from his ignorance.

Just as Madame Grandet won a pool of sixteen sous,—the greatest that had ever been played for in that room,—and as Grande Nanon laughed delightedly at seeing her mistress pocket that immense sum, a blow of the knocker resounded at the door of the house, and made so great a noise that the women started from their seats.

"No Saumer man knocks in that way," said the notary.

"How can anyone pound like that?" said Nanon. "Do they want to break our door?"

Nanon took one of the two candles, and went to open the door, accompanied by Grandet.

"Grandet! Grandet!" cried his wife, who, impelled by an indefinite feeling of fear, started toward the door of the sitting-room.

All the players looked at one another.

"Supposing we were to go also?" said Monsieur des Grassins. "That knock seemed ratiminiscal to me."

Monsieur des Grassins barely had a chance to see the form of a young man, accompanied by a porter, who carried two immense valises, and dragged some travelling-bags. Grandet turned abruptly to his wife, and said to her, "Madame Grandet, go to your loto! Let me find what this gentleman wants." Then he quickly closed the sitting-room door, when the disturbed players resumed their seats, but without going on with the game.

"Is it somebody belonging in Saumur, Monsieur des Grassins?" asked his wife.

"No, it is a traveller."

"He must be from Paris, then."

"Indeed," said the Notary, pulling out his old watch, two fingers thick, and which resembled a Dutch vessel, "it is 9 o'clock. The stage is never late."

"Is this gentleman going?" said the Abbe Cruchot.

"Yes," replied Monsieur des Grassins, "and he has baggage that must weigh at least seven hundred pounds."

"Nanon does not come back," said Eugenie.

"It can only be one of your relations," said the President.

"Let us pick up our stakes," said Madame Grandet, gently. "By his voice, I saw that Monsieur Grandet was vexed; perhaps he will not be pleased if he noticed that we are talking of his concerns."

"Mademoiselle," said Adolphe to his neighbor, "it is unquestionably your cousin Grandet, a wine-merchant, a rich man, whom I saw at Monsieur de Nucingen's ball." Adolphe did not continue, for his mother pressed his foot; then, asking him loudly for two sous for her stake, said in his ear, "Will you keep still, you great fool?"

At that moment, Grandet came back, without Grande Nanon, whose tread and that of the porter was heard on the stairway; he was followed by the stranger, who, for several minutes, had excited so much curiosity, and so greatly occupied the imagination of all that his arrival in this house, and his fall in the midst of these people might be compared to that of a snail in a bee-hive, or the introduction of a peacock into some obscure village poultry-yard.

When things were all fixed to his notion, he eloped, swindling the Grangers, banks, and other parties, to the amount of somewhere between $10,000 and $20,000.

"Sit down by the fire," said Grandet.

Before doing so, the young man bowed affably to the company. The men rose to acknowledge it by a courteous bow, and the ladies made ceremonious curtsies.

"You must be cold, sir," said Madame Grandet. "Perhaps you have come from—"

"Just like you women!" said the old vine-dresser, stopping the reading of a letter he held in his hand. "Do let him rest himself."

"But, father, perhaps he wants something," said Eugenie.

"He has a tongue," replied the vine-dresser, harshly.

The unknown was the only one surprised by this scene. The others were accustomed to Grandet's despotic ways. Nevertheless, when these two questions and these two answers had been exchanged, the unknown rose, turned his back to the fire, raised one of his feet so as to warm the sole of his boot, and said to Eugenie, with a look at her cousin, I dined at Noure, and, added he, looking at Grandet, "I need nothing, I am not even tired."

"Do you come from the Capital?" asked Madame des Grassins.

Charles,—for that was the name of the son of Monsieur Grandet, of Paris,—hearing himself questioned, took a small eyeglass, hung by a black ribbon round his neck, put it to his right eye to examine both what was on the table, and the person seated at it, stared very impertinently at Madame des Grassins, and replied, after having seen all there was to see, "Yes, Madame. I hope you are playing loto. My aunt," added he, let me beg you to go on with your game; it is too entertaining to leave."

"I was sure it was the cousin," thought Madame des Grassins, ogling him.

"Forty-seven!" exclaimed the old Abbe, please mark, Madame des Grassins; is not that your number?"

Monsieur des Grassins put a counter on the card of his wife, who, possessed by gloomy forebodings, observed successively the Paris cousin and Eugenie, without thinking of loto. Now and then the young heiress cast furtive glances at her cousin, and the banker's wife could easily discern in them a *crescendo* of astonishment or curiosity.

Charles Grandet, a handsome young man of 22, offered a singular contrast to these worthy provincials, whom his aristocratic manners had already disgusted to some extent, and all of whom sought an opportunity to ridicule him. This needs an explanation. At 22, men are still near enough to childhood to fall into puerilities. So, perhaps, out of a hundred ninety-nine would have behaved as Charles Grandet did. Some days previous to this evening, his father had told him to go and spend a few months with his brother, at Saumur. Perhaps Monsieur Grandet, of Paris, thought of Eugenie. Charles, who went into the country for the first time, had the idea of appearing there with all the superiority of a young man of the fashion, to drive the district to despair with his gorgeousness, to make an era there, and to import the inventions of Parisian life. To explain it all in a word, he wanted to spend more time on brushing his hair in Saumur than at Paris, and to display that excessive nicety of dress which a young man of fashion sometimes discards for a negligence which is not without grace. Charles brought away with him then the best-looking hunting-costume, the best-looking gun, the best-looking knife, and the best-looking sheath, in Paris. He brought with him his collection of the most stylish vests: he had gray, black, and white ones; vests shot with gold, and in plaids; double vests, shawl vests; or with standing collars, with turn-over collars, or buttoning up close, with gold buttons. He brought all the vanities of collars and cravats in favor at that time. He brought two coats by Buisson, and his finest linen. He brought his fine gold toilet-case, a present from his mother. He brought his dandy knick-knacks, not forgetting a delicious little writing-desk, given him by the dearest of women, to him at least,—by a great lady whom he called Annette, and who was traveling, markedly and stupidly, in Scotland, the victim to some suspicions to which it was necessary for the moment, to sacrifice her happiness; and he also brought a quantity of pretty paper on which to write her a letter every fifteen days. He brought, in short, a stock of Parisian trifles as complete as it was possible to make it, and in which, from the riding-whip which serves to begin a duel, to the handsome chased pistols which end it, were all the implements which a young idler uses to cultivate life. His father having told him to travel alone and unostentatiously, he had come in the coupe of the stage, which he had taken for his sole use, satisfied, on the whole, at not having to spoil an elegant travelling carriage which he had ordered that he might go to meet his Annette, the great lady who, etc., and whom he was to rejoin during the following June and in the springs of Baden. Charles calculated on meeting a hundred persons at his uncle's, on hunting in his uncle's forests, and spending a country-house life; he did not know that he should find him in Saumur, where he had made inquiries concerning him, only to ask the way to Froid Fonds; but learning that he was in the town, he expected to find him in a grand mansion. In order to make a proper first appearance at his uncle's, at Saumur or at Froid fond, he had put on the most coquettish of travelling suits, the most simply choice, the most adorable,—to use the word which at that time summed up the special perfections of a thing or a man. At Tours, a hair-dresser had recurled his handsome chestnut hair; he had changed his linen, and had put on a black satin cravat, combined with a round collar, so as to form a pleasing frame for his fair and smiling face. A half-buttoned travelling-overcoat fitted tightly at the waist, and exposed to view a cashmere waistcoat, under which was a second one, white. His watch, negligently left to take care of itself in a pocket, was fastened by a short gold chain, to one of the button-holes. His gray pantaloons buttoned on the sides, where figures embroidered in black silk, set off the seams. He handled with grace a cane, whose engraved gold head did not impair the freshness of his gray gloves. In conclusion, his cap was in excellent taste, and a Parisian, of the highest sphere, could alone both adorn himself thus without appearing ridiculous, and give a harmonious foppishness to all these trifles, a foppishness which was supported, moreover, by a brave air,—the air of a young man who has fine pistols, a sure aim, and Annette. Now, if you desire to fully understand the reciprocal surprise of these Saumur people, and of the young Parisian, to see perfectly the striking refulgence which the elegance of the traveller cast in the midst of the gray shadows of the sitting-room, and of the persons who made up the family circle, try to imagine the Cruchots. All three took snuff, and had long ceased thinking of avoiding either the begrimed upper lip or the little black patches which besprinkled the bosoms of their red shirts, wrinkled collars and yellowish plaits. Their unstarched cravats worked into ropes as soon as they were fastened around their necks. The immense amount of linen, which enabled them to dispense with a wash-day, except once in every six months, and to keep it shut up in their closets, allowed Time to imprint his gray and antique hues upon it. They possessed a perfect harmony of ungracefulness and old age. Their faces, as faded out as their thread-bare coats, as wrinkled as their pantaloons, seemed worn out and shrivelled, and were puckered up. The general negligence of the other dresses, all incomplete and without freshness, as provincial toilettes are, where they reasonably lessen dressing for one another, and mind the price of a pair of gloves, filled with the indifference of the Cruchots. The severeness of fashion was the only point on which the Grandets and Cruchotins agreed perfectly. If the Parisian took his eye-glass to examine the singular accessories of the room, the beams of the ceiling, the color of the woodwork, or speak to the ladies, they had risen there, and whose number would have sufficed to punctuate the *Encyclopedie Methodique* in the *Moniteur*, the loto-players immediately lifted their noses, and looked at him with as much curiosity as they would have shown for a giraffe. Monsieur des Grassins and his son, to whom the appearance of a man of fashion was not unknown, still shared the astonishment of their neighbors,—either because they experienced the indefinable influence of a general feeling, or because they approved it, saying to their fellow-townsmen, by looks full of irony, "See what they are at Paris!"

All could watch Charles at their ease, without fear of displeasing the master of the house. Grandet was absorbed in the long letter which he had begun to read. He had taken the solitary light from the table, careless of his guests and of their amusement. Eugenie, to whom the type of such perfection, in dress or in person, was entirely unknown, believed she saw in her cousin a creature descended from some seraphic region. She breathed with delight the perfumes of his hair, so glossy and so gracefully curled. She would have liked to have been able to touch the white skin of those pretty, fine gloves. She envied Charles' small hands, his complexion, the freshness and the delicacy of his features. In short,—providing this comparison can epilogize the impressions of a young dandy produced on an innocent girl, constantly occupied in darning stockings and mending her father's clothes, and whose life has flowed on under those dirty ceilings, without seeing, in that silent street, more than one passer-by in an hour,—the sight of her cousin caused to well up in her heart the emotions of refined pleasure which are inspired in a maid in Saumur than at Paris, and to display that excessive nicety of dress which a young man of fashion sometimes discards for a negligence which is not without grace. Charles brought away with him then the best-looking hunting-costume, the best-looking gun, the best-looking knife, and the best-looking sheath, in Paris. 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POLITICAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Mr. Alexander McClure's statement as to the result of the Pennsylvania election is that, while 80,000 Democrats refused to vote in the State, 40,000 illegal votes were cast for Hartranft in Philadelphia. The first ward returns, he says, gave Hartranft 10,000 majority. Two hours later, alarmed at their own work, they reduced the majorities below 10,000, and cut them on as revised returns. In no ward of Philadelphia did Hartranft honestly run ahead of his ticket. I had hourly returns from many parts of the city, and he was almost uniformly behind. Mr. English, a Federal office-holder, and the whole power of election arithmetician in the hands of the President of the Election Board, was made Secretary. The returns were read off and passed signed before the figures were footed up.

Governor Parker and Attorney General Gilchrist, of New Jersey, are to take the stump at once in behalf of the Liberal candidates. Administration money is now flowing into New Jersey, and the Straight-out Democracy are showing sympathetic activity. The Grant party are doing what they can to confuse their greenbacks to Democratic ends in New York and New Jersey. They think a sufficient number of Straight-outs can be bought to defeat Indiana and New Jersey, and, by the Tweed policy for instance, New York also.

The Tribune says: "When a reverse has been sustained, soldiers sometimes begin firing into their own rebate; but we have never heard that way retrieved. We have thrown away the Presidential election, or as near as may be, and the Liberal party is simply to carry it. The forces in the field are amply sufficient to win a victory. That the Liberal party is in a certain sense to rule the country in the near future is certain now. The coalition called the Republican party, after it was in spite of its great defeat in 1870, has taken as many of the palpable facts of the situation; but it was in the nature of things that the Liberals should triumph in this great national struggle for the party it is to succeed, and that it has an impregnable centre of 120 Southern votes on which to start, with majorities at the late elections in scores of others to bring victory within its grasp. The campaign for the next three weeks can be ordered so as to put those latter States beyond doubt.

FRED. DOUGLASS AS A PARTISAN—THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Fred. Douglass, whose paper is conducted on narrow partisan principles, is now in trouble for a gully of a piece of meanness which will probably live long enough to regret. It seems that a colored man, named Matthews, residing in Louisville, Ky., had the temerity to be a supporter of Greeley, for which offense he was discharged from employment by Douglass' editorials. Last week, Matthews wrote a defence of his political course, which was more forcible than grammatical, and which contained other defects, especially unfortunate spelling. Douglass engraved himself, this week, by publishing the letter as near verbatim as possible, and then ridiculing its defects of syntax and orthography. The Africans who support Grant are so highly cultured that it is expected to make a deep and lasting impression.

The administration hope of carrying Kentucky in November has not been abandoned. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will begin his harvest-over in his native State on Monday next, and start for the West to render his important services in the Republican mass meeting, which occurs there next week.

Great public interest is felt here in Administration circles with regard to the State election which takes place in South Carolina on Wednesday next. There is no Democratic ticket in the field, that party acting with one wing of the Republican party against the regular ticket of the State, headed by Governor Moses. The fight has assumed such a character that the Democratic party is strongly tempted to vote, and explained the need of it."

"Will you make any more tours this canvass?" asked a reporter.

"I don't know," responded the Liberal chief. "I am a member of agricultural fairs, and if our friends think my services are needed in the field I will cheerfully accede."

The *World* reporter Mr. Greeley remarked that he was no reason for any fall despondency, and was as firm a believer in success as ever. The Liberals would triumph in Pennsylvania and Ohio in October, in New York and Illinois in November. The result in Pennsylvania and Ohio is no real criterion, and should those States go the same way in November, the Liberals still had good reason to feel sure of success. His impression was that the Southern States, with, probably, Kentucky, would give Liberal majorities. That result, together with probably Nevada, would be added by the Pacific and other Northern States, were sufficient to insure victory. He was certain, from what he had seen since Tuesday's election, that the defeat in Pennsylvania and Ohio had invigorated Liberals throughout the country, and that they were about to enter into the campaign with greater energy.

Last evening Mr. Greeley, accompanied by his two daughters, attended the Benevolent Festival at Masonic Temple, which was not intended, but not until he had reached the centre of the hall, in the middle aisle, was he recognized. Before he could escape from which was in the rear, he was loudly applauded. Nearly every one in the building rose and for some minutes cheering and handkerchief waving were indulged in. The reception appeared to surprise Mr. Greeley very much, and, as soon as he could, he bowed to the enthusiastic audience. At the close of the performance the aisles were blocked with people who were anxious to get a good look at him. While passing from the building he was accosted by a number of his friends, who shook his hand warmly. The street and sidewalks were thronged with people, who, as soon as he appeared him lustily.

Mr. Greeley delivered an agricultural address at Concord, N. H., near Chappaqua.

NEW YORK PAPERS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Sun* says, in to-morrow's issue: "The case is, words, after the October elections, only as it stood before. The people know General Grant, and the facts now vesting the party that supports him it was a great and honored party, of noble and patriotic impulses as now it is represented by Conkling, John F. Hartranft, and Oakes Ames. No person knew that Greeley's present speeches heralded the genius in a new aspect. They feel that he is a greater man than they had supposed. The party which supports him is merely a new party. In this new party wings of the Democratic organization lose part of what is included, and this is what renders its success uncertain. If the whole of the Democracy had actually run into this new combination, its numbers and those of the Liberals would have submerged the great majority of the Republican party. But, unluckily, there is a large proportion of the Democrats who are unwilling to adopt the new platform or to support its candidates. These Democrats are not to be won enough to elect Grant, either by voting for him, or by refusing to vote at all. The question is whether, after all, when it comes to the point, Democrats will vote for Grant to Greeley. The decision of this question of Abraham R. Lawrence, the Democratic leader, says: "Mr. Lawrence is a man of high character, and character. He has been known as such for a long time, and is well known as such to the people. He belongs to the Reform wing of the party. If need be would make an upright Mayor."

The *Herald*, concerning the October elections, says: "Local issues, unworthy influences, and the corruption of official patronage will be overcome by the determination to turn the doubtful districts, but there will be a majority of honest purpose in the body of the people. It is rightly stirred, to carry the day. The work for this revival, we must now do in the States, and not the Liberal Republican, for they have done more than could have been expected of them. It will not do for sullen men to say that Greeley should have been forced upon them as a candidate, for if Mr. Greeley has cut more deeply into the Republican ranks than could have any other candidate."

LOCAL NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—An address has been issued by the Democratic Committee, in conjunction with James Brooks, Fenton, Richardson, and Joseph H. Choate, to the Democracy of the State on the subject of obtaining the release of the Americans. These gentlemen, in addition to Messrs. Brooks and Choate, were last fall selected as members of the Assembly. These gentlemen, in addition to Messrs. Brooks and Choate, were last fall selected as members of the last Assembly in accordance with the interest of reform. The object in thus suspecting any portion of his membership of the Legislature, the address states, was to avoid the appearance of party, but unanimous efforts are made, by the city speculators may succeed in securing a venal Assembly. The people are offered in making objections of candidates without party lines. Whether as in the case of the Governor, the gentlemen are selected or not, they say they will make no

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—Complete official returns from Cuyahoga County give Wilson's majority 2,838, and Parsons, for Congress, 3,734.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—Eli Perry was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifteenth Congressional District to-day.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 12.—The Gentiles held an immense meeting to-night to celebrate the Administration victories in the October elections. Speeches were made by Messrs. Baskin, Twohy, Judge Haydon, Bennett, Strickland, and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The official vote of the State, except twelve counties, and these estimated, shows a majority for Hartranft of 25,726.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The Liberals and Democrats of the First District of the city have nominated Colonel Wm. G. Grosvenor for Congress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At the Convention of the Reform Democracy, to-night, at which some 1,200 delegates were present, at Apollo Hall, James O'Brien was unanimously nominated for Mayor.

NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At the beginning of the past week money was stringent, but during the closing days there was considerable business on call below 7 per cent, and on one day the rate was run down to 1 per cent. Business paper has been discounted with a little more freedom, and rates have slightly declined, but the discount market has not experienced the same relief as the market for call loans.

The bank statement is favorable, and represents in part the operations of the Treasury on Monday last. Of $5,000,000 gold sold on that day, about $3,500,000 was taken up on Tuesday, and $1,500,000 on Wednesday; while of the $5,000,000 bonds purchased, only $4,000,000 had been delivered up to the close of business on Friday, when the bank statement is made up. These facts will explain the apparent discrepancy in bank figures. The statement shows that the banks have decreased their loans $1,512,000, while the specie has increased $2,263,900, the circulation $133,700, the the deposits $3,659,100, and the legal tenders $3,813,700. The gain in deposits is not large, but this may be due to a movement of currency to the West and South. The Bank of England rate of discount was advanced during the week from 5 to 6 per cent, which had an unsettled influence for a short time here. It may be said that Bismarck now holds the key to the financial situation of the world. He can draw gold moderately from London and make matters work smoothly, or he can draw gold quickly and convulse London,—the effect of which would be felt universally. The movements of the German Government and of the Directors of the Bank of England will be watched closely here, in consequence of the large outstanding contracts in borrowed exchange. The ease in money and cash gold, and the decline in gold, in connection with the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, have caused a sharp advance in the rates of foreign exchange, sixty-day bills rising from 106⅝ to 108⅜; sight from 109⅛ to 110¾. These figures represent a change from specie importing to specie shipping points in one week—an event which occurs only about once in a lifetime.

The gold market declined from 113⅝ to 112¾, and afterward rallied to 113⅝, with a late reaction to 112¾.

On the Stock Exchange speculation has been buoyant, with an advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 9 per cent. The greatest improvement of the week was in Pacific Mail, which advanced 9 per cent. The highest prices of the week were generally made during the day. Money on call declined from 91¼ to 1 per cent per annum. Foreign exchange advanced from the specie importing to the specie exporting point. Gold declined and advanced about 1 per cent. Stocks rose as much as 9 per cent in one case, and nearly all the bears on the Stock Exchange turned bulls, and the bulls in the Gold Room turned bears. It is seldom so many important events are crowded into the space of one week.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise, including dry goods, $6,606,985; produce exports, $6,228,767, and specie exports, $107,773. The total merchandise imports since January were $260,929,279, against $229,745,917 last year. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 were $171,583,120 against $133,-257,301 last year. The total exports of specie since Jan. 1 were $50,233,037, against $61,202,238 last year.

CLOSING RATE.

To-day the stock market was strong and advanced, but, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Rock Island, business generally was very moderate. Pacific Mail advanced from 84 to 85¾, and Rock Island from 108⅞ to 110¾. The dealings in these two stocks absorbed speculative interest to a considerable extent. Union Pacific advanced from 39¼ to 39¾, and was more active than for some time past. Western Union ranged from 73¾ to 74¾; Lake Shore, from 89¼ to 89¾; North-west common fluctuated between 72¾ and 72¾; Wabash was quiet, at 70¼ to 70¾; Erie was dull, at 49¼ to 49¾; Ohio's less active, and fluctuations slight, the two extremes being between 45¾ and 47¾. Changes in other shares were unimportant. At the close the market was firm.

Money was easy during the morning, at 5 to 7 per cent, and declined to 3@4 in the afternoon.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and steady at 108¾ for sixty days, and 110¼ for sight.

GOLD

was dull and steady at 112¾@112¾ throughout.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were quiet and firm. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99¼@99¾; Union Pacific firsts, 88¼@88¾; land grants, 76¼@76¾; incomes, 79¼@80.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour quiet. Low grades steadier; medium extras plenty and heavy. Family grades strong and fairly active. Good superfine and choice No. 2 scarce and firm. At the close the market was fairly active for low grades and choice family. Medium brands plenty and dull. Wheat strong; assortment poor of winter; good spring wanted at extreme prices, chiefly for export. Choice amber and white winter very scarce. The market closes steady but quiet. The supply of good spring is limited and in fair demand; winter strong.

PROVISIONS.

The pork market is a shade stronger; demand light for future delivery. Sales of 250 barrels mess for October at $14.30. Cutmeats weaker; supply fair. Bacon less plenty and firm. Lard firm, but dull; demand chiefly for city trade.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Tribune* publishes letters of Attorney General Francis C. Barlow and Matthew Hale, a lawyer, showing the receipt by Barlow of $10,000 for Daniel Sickles, as a private fund for prosecuting the old Erie ring, and that Henry Smith, of Albany, who was Speaker of the Assembly, received $1,500 as a payment in the nature of a retaining fee.

DIED FROM NEGLECT.

Amelia Eleiber died to-day from instinction and neglect in the Inmgrants' Hospital, Ward's Island, of which she was an inmate.

REMANDED.

Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, was remanded to jail to-day, in default of bail, on Indictment against him for alleged complicity in the First National Bank robbery.

NEARLY A MURDER.

Anton Reder, a German emigrant, in an encounter, to-day, with a noted thief named James Martin, alias Mille Connolly, who had previously robbed him, was seriously stabbed and otherwise maltreated. It is thought he will die.

THE FUNERAL OF FANNY FERN

took place to-day, and, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, was very private. After a short service the remains were conveyed to Boston for interment.

TICKET SPECULATORS VICTIMIZED.

The speculators in opera tickets last night, to witness the performances of Lucca, were victimized, large numbers of tickets being offered on the streets at much less than half price, with no takers.

Embezzlement of Funds—Cotton Trade Banquet—Double Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Captain James Kerr was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling some $3,800 belonging to Captain Wm. J. Kountz, a well-known steamboat owner. Kerr has been employed by Kountz for a number of years, and is said to have appropriated this money while acting as clerk on the steamer John F. Tobin.

The St. Louis Cotton Association gave its annual banquet to the cotton growers who exhibit cotton at the St. Louis Fair, at Mercantile Hall, last night. About a thousand persons, representing the cotton interest of the South and commercial interests of St. Louis and the West were present. Speeches were made by several Southerners and a number of St. Louisians, and the entertainment was kept up till a late hour. The sweepstakes premium of $1,000 for the best bale of long or short staple cotton was awarded to *J. G. Yeiser*, of Fort Edwards, Miss.

On Thursday evening, after the fair closed, a drunken man, named David Ring, got into an altercation with George Fortin, keeper of one of the booths on the fair grounds, during which Ring stabbed Fortin in the abdomen, inflicting a wound eight inches long, exposing the intestines. Another man, named Peter Brooks, was also stabbed in the left breast; but whether by Ring is not known. Both men died this morning. Ring was arrested.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The population of Aurora, Ill., is shown by a census just completed, to be 12,618, an increase for the year of 854.

—On Thursday night, a gang of ruffians made a desperate attempt to wreck a train on the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, near Peterson, N. J. They piled rocks on the track, and the attempt would have been successful but for its discovery by a trackwalker.

—A locomotive on the Susquehanna Railroad was thrown down an embankment, near Albany, on Saturday, by a misplaced switch. The engineer was badly scalded.

—A special from Berlin says it is believed the decision of the Emperor in the Alabama-Juan boundary question will be favorable to the United States.

—The Texan cattle fever in Morgan County, Ill., is rapidly abating. In six weeks it has carried off $35,000 to $20,000 worth of stock.

—The sailors of Cleveland are on a strike for higher wages.

—The steamers Hanover, from Bremen, and Saxonia, from Hamburg, brought to New Orleans, on Saturday, 1,100 emigrants, mostly for Texas.

—Richard Raleigh, a prominent citizen of Evansville, Ind., late President of the Merchants' National Bank, died on Saturday.

—At Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, the jury in the case of Hiram Shuyler, charged with the murder of Walter Toper, returned a verdict of not guilty.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—General Francis Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, returned here to-day. He has formally accepted the Professorship tendered him in Yale College, and will resign his position in about two weeks.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

General John Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, has just returned from New York, where he officially visited General Van Buren, the American Commissioner to the Vienna Expedition. Important steps have been taken to have the American system of education fully represented, with its schools, colleges, text books, etc. General Van Buren stated that every letter that he has received from Baron Schwartz, who has been designated by the Austrian Government to take complete charge of all the arrangements had in reference to education in America, contained a desire that it should be fully represented, as the need of an improved system is greatly felt in that Empire.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The annual reports of the Heads of the Bureaus in the Post Office Department are now being made up, and are to be ready for presentation to the Postmaster General in a few weeks. No one branch of the business of the department has increased more in proportion, or is more noticeable, than local postage. In all the cities where the free delivery or letter carrier system is in operation, the local postage has nearly doubled.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business, today, were as follows: Currency, $5,118,741.16; coin, $65,591,492.15, including $24,894,000 in coin certificates. Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $19,870,000.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The First National Bank of New Lexington, Ohio, with a capital of $50,000, and the First National Bank of Lebanon, Ind., with a capital of $100,000, were authorized to-day to commence business.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES.

Bids were opened at the Quartermaster General's office to-day for furnishing head-stones for soldiers' graves.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Department of State will be closed on Monday, the day of the funeral of Mr. Seward, by order of the Secretary of State. Orders similar to the above apply to other departments, which are all dressed with mourning.

MISSOURI.

Close of the St. Louis Fair—Disgraceful Scenes at a Banquet—Statements by Cotton-Growers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—The fair closed to-day. Financially it was not a success. The receipts for the nine days, this year, foot up $61,000, as compared with over $66,000 in 1871 for a period of six days. The nine-day system will not be adopted another season. The management of the grounds has been really excellent—thanks to President Barrett and Secretary Kalb. Unfortunately, a murder was committed in a drunken brawl,—for the only time during the fair,—one man having his bowels ripped up with a knife, dying to-day.

The banquet last night turned out badly. A splendid table for 180 guests was spread, and the remaining guests, numbering 1,000, had to scramble for food, the latter proceeding to the grand stand, where they broke in and stole wine, assaulted Hon. Geo. Bain, yelled for Dixie, and rioted generally. The orators got drunk and made secession speeches, screamed treason at the top of their voices, and made a disgraceful exhibition of themselves. The *Democrat* and *Dispatch* severely condemn the proceedings as a beastly disgrace to the city.

Your correspondent has interviewed cotton-growers from nine counties, the following are their views, summarized briefly: Tennessee reported an average crop compared with last year, probably a slight improvement. Mississippi seemed to have some difficulty in getting pickers. The Board of Trade's crop is in excess over last year is anticipated. Texas will raise in the northern portion, about three-fifths of the usual crop, and, in the southern division, as three-quarters; will make about five-eighths of an average crop. In both localities increase of acreage. Louisiana reported about the same as last year. In Arkansas there had been some 12 to 15 per cent increase of acreage and one-third decrease in crop. In Alabama the crop was reported ravaged by the drouth in the central portion of the State. In the northern part it was seriously affected by the drouth. There has been no enlargement in acreage, and the falling of in yield will be one-fourth. Georgia reports a crop of cotton less than usual. The injury from caterpillar in the central portion of the State was quite serious, while the northern section made a good crop. Mississippi reports a large increase in acreage, Missouri one producing cotton in the southeast, and just beginning to learn the *modus operandi* of its culture, the acreage is much larger than heretofore, but the crop light. The Indian Territory reports last year's crops as the first two months before the war. The usual yield is one bale to the acre, but planters are now making 1,000 pounds of seed cotton. There is an increase in acreage, but the yield is about the same as last year.

KENTUCKY.

The Calamity at Louisville—Man Beaten to Death.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—The excitement about the fearful accident from the fall of a building, last night, continues to-day. There is a strong determination on the part of the public to hold the responsible party to a strict account for the deaths of five persons. The reported death of the three boys taken from the ruins is incorrect. It is thought, however, that two will die. Legal proceedings were promptly instituted in the City Court to-day. A rule was issued against the owners of the property, commanding them to show cause why the buildings should not be torn down. Warrants for the murder of Henry Nolte, who, with his wife and two children, was killed by the accident, was issued this afternoon against John Brownstein, architect; Richard Mansfield, and Lawrence Stillman, foreman or builder. The warrants were placed in the hands of Detectives Cane and Needy, who arrested Andrewarths and Hoel, who were admitted to bail in $5,000 each. It is reported that Stillman has fled the country. The mortar used in the building was of wretched quality, being little better than wet sand. The building was being erected for A. Robinson and Charles T. Pottis, Trustees of the estate of W. F. Pottie, deceased. Hehl had a contract with them, in which he assumed the responsibility for all accidents or damage during erection. The rear portions of four houses were crushed by the falling walls, two on each side. In the second house on the west the family made a very narrow escape from the fate of the Noltes. The Coroner's inquest adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow, so as to give time to get reliable evidence as to the cause of the accident. The victims will be buried to-morrow. It is reported that Nolte had an insurance of $5,000 on his life. The damage to property altogether will amount to nearly $50,000.

The appearance of the mangled remains was sickening. All had their heads crushed in and fearfully gashed, bruised, and disfigured, and many bones broken. The little girl had an ugly hole in the breast, made by a jagged piece of timber. The faces of all but the baby were crushed out of resemblance to humans features. The tragedy has created a deep impression throughout the community, and will probably result in the organization of a system of building inspection.

A shocking murder was perpetrated in Oldham County, on Wednesday, a man named Melvin being beaten to death by another named Yarder. The two were desperate characters, and on the night of the murder were drinking together. Yarder was arrested.

IOWA.

United States Courts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 12.—The United States Circuit Court for this district convenes in this city on Monday. Five hundred cases are docketed, twenty-three being criminal, as follows: Robbing mail, 10; counterfeiting, 6; murder, 1; violating revenue law, 6. Among the important civil cases are suits of the Republic Insurance Company against one hundred and thirty-four Iowa stockholders, many of them from Des Moines. Besides these, there are a large number of cases against various Boards of Supervisors in different Iowa counties. The United States District Court assembles the same day, with full dockets.

Post Office Robbed—McGregor Narrow Gauge Road—Train Load of Tea.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 12.—The Elkader (Clay County) Post Office was burglarized on Thursday night, the thief effecting an entrance by cutting out a pane of glass in the rear door. The money drawer was robbed of some change and $30 or $40 in stamps. Letters were torn open and scattered promiscuously. One advertised letter was taken, containing $100, probably more. Several checks, aggregating several hundred dollars, payable to order, were left on the floor. No clue to the perpetrators.

Trains are now run regularly on the McGregor Narrow Gauge Road, which will probably be completed to Elkader this fall.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Oct. 11.—A train of twenty-three cars, loaded with tea for Chicago, passed through this city on Thursday afternoon.

Burglary at Plymouth, Ind.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 12.—Last night the jewelry store of A. Hoffman, in Plymouth, was entered by burglars, and watches, money, and jewelry, to the amount of $1,500, taken. The thieves effected an entrance by cutting through the side of the building from an outhouse which stood against it, and are still at large.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A Paris special says that Minister Washburn and Count de Remusat have agreed on the draft of a postal treaty which the Post Office authorities of both countries will accept. It is believed that the Minister of Finance will approve of the treaty. It is highly probable that it will receive a regular ratification by the end of the year. It fixes letter-postage at eight cents per half ounce or ounce. Paper postage, which was eight cents, is reduced to three. Registered letters and the transmission of patterns are also provided for.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—It is rumored that Thiers has requested Victor Emmanuel to recall Chevalier Nigra, Italian Minister to France, because he is a Bonapartist.

The settlement of the terms of the Postal Treaty between France and America is delayed in consequence of complications arising from the exigencies of French finances.

The yacht Marguerite, only five tons, open sails for New York.

The announcement, last night, that Prince Napoleon had left Paris was premature. His notice to depart did not expire to leave at noon to-day, but not having complied therewith at half past 12, he was waited upon by the Secretary of the Prefect and two agents of the Government, with orders to follow them toward Switzerland. The Prince, thereupon, left the city. The Princess Clothilde voluntarily accompanied him.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—A Republican insurrection has broken out among the troops at Ferral, in the province of Corunna. The Government has despatched troops to that town. Summary measures will be at once adopted to suppress the revolt.

Don Carlos to-day the Minister for the Colonies announced the existence of a Republican revolt at Ferral. Fifteen hundred men, belonging to the garrison, and some of the population joined in the movement. The leaders are Moulda and Relon. The Minister further stated that the troops in the fortress of Ferral refuse to join the insurrectionists and are awaiting reinforcements to suppress the revolt.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The insurgents at Ferral took possession of the gunboats anchored in the harbor, the light-house keepers of which were imprisoned. This closes the port and prevents the Government sending reinforcements by sea.

In the Cortes, the Alphonists and Republican deputies disavowed any complicity with the movement, and declared their sympathy with the Government.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Cardinal Cullen has frequent interviews with the Pope.

An order has been issued by the Ministry, forbidding Louis Blanc lecturing in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A severe storm has prevailed on the coast during the past twenty-four hours. Several disasters to shipping in the British Channel are reported.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, Oct. 12.—The Russian Grand Duke Alexis has left for Shanghae.

SEWARD.

Tributes to His Memory—Arrangements for the Funeral.

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The cause of Mr. Seward's death was not paralysis, as reported, but was a species of palsy.

A telegram has been received from Secretary Fish and other Washington officials, announcing their intention to attend the funeral, which, at the express wish of the family, will be conducted with but little pageantry.

Frederick W. Seward has arrived. Colonel William H. Seward, Jr., is expected to-night. He will probably not arrive in time.

AUBURN, Oct. 12.—The funeral of Mr. Seward Monday will be from St. Peter's Church, at 2:30. After service another opportunity will be afforded to view the remains.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, to-day, that body passed appropriate resolutions, and voted to attend the funeral in a body. In response to the Mayor's proclamation, nearly all dwellings and stores in the city are being draped in mourning. The City Hall is draped entirely in black and white. All business will be suspended on Monday, from noon until sunset. The Forty-ninth Regiment will attend the funeral in citizens' dress, but with no display of military character. The Board of Trade and Exchange will be present, and large numbers of distinguished citizens from all parts of the country.

SPORTING.

Monarchist Beats Bassett—Athletics vs. Mutuals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At Jerome Park, this afternoon, the third race, for a dash of 1¼ miles, was won by Ortolan, beating seven horses. Time, 2:09¾.

The great interest of the day centered in the race between Harry Bassett and Monarchist, and the contest drew an immense crowd. The spectators crowded every available spot, and the most intense anxiety was awakened. The two horses ran neck and neck all the way, the betting changing with every turn. Bassett led out after the third mile, Monarchist worked nobly and won the race by 200 yards, amid enthusiastic cheering, in 7:33¾. The entries were Bassett, Monarchist, and King Henry. The betting was very heavy on Bassett. The betting was high immediately before the race, Monarchist stock crept up from what it was last night.

The following is the score of the base ball game between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Mutuals, of New York:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Runs.
Athletics	7	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—11
Mutuals	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The base-ball game to-day, between the Baltimore and Boston Clubs, was won by the latter. Six innings only were played, on account of darkness.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The cricket match between the English eleven of Americs and the American eleven, was finished to-day. The Englishmen, in the second innings, made 67, making a total of 69, and they had 14 to make in order to win, when darkness put an end to the game. The play will not be counted, and must count as a draw, although virtually a victory for the Americans.

FIRES.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct., 12.—A fire last night destroyed the house, barns, tobacco shed, and grain stacks of George, near this city. The loss is about $9,000; insurance, $5,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—A fire at Fall River this morning damaged the pocket elevator of the Fall River Coal Company. Loss, $20,000.

AMHERST, N. H., Oct. 12.—Last night the stores of Douglas & Harper, William Greenfield, grocery, and two stores of B. Douglas were burned. The loss will reach $100,000.

BARTOW, Ma., Oct. 12.—A fire last night damaged the Schartz block, $60,500; insurance, $30,000; Schartz's hardware stock, $120,000; insurance, $40,000, —nothing was saved; Fogg & Bridge's hardware stock, $35,000; insurance, $13,000—a portion saved; F. W. Manly, stock of drugs, $22,000 to $16,000; insurance, $8,800. Several persons were injured by the falling of the walls of the Schartz Block.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—A fire originated in Morrison's planing mill, at half-past 10 last night, from the burning of a shaft in its journal. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped the whole building. This mill stands at the lower edge of a large wooden platform, which extends some distance out over the falls. On the upper part of the platform is an unbroken row of saw and flour mills. Another row of woollen, flour, cotton, and paper mills, commencing at the burning mill, extends down stream, along the banks of the river. Seventeen streams of water were furnished by the water works, a dozen of which were devoted to extinguishing the flames, and the remainder to the protection of surrounding property. The flames made their way up under the platform, and the destruction of all the mills on the platform seemed inevitable; but, with great exertions, the firemen and citizens tore up nearly all the platform, and the firemen's work was then flooded with water, and the fire arrested in that direction. The planing mill burned down, the flames from which communicated with the roof of the four-story, brick flour mill owned by Pillsbury, Crocker & Fisk, consisting of seven run of stone, with a capacity of 900 barrels of flour per day. The inside was burned, but a quantity of flour and four run of stone were saved. The fire was now under control, and was soon extinguished. The following were the losses: Morrison's planing mills, $10,000; no insurance. Northwestern Fence Works, $5,000; small insurance. Lambert & Kertson's sash and door factory, $3,000; no insurance. Cataract Flour Mill; damaged $1,000, C. K. Clapp, lost $2,000 worth of wool; fully insured. Clapp, Watson & Cook, $4,000, damage to wooden gulard and machinery; uninsured. Minneapolis flouring mill, worth 50,000, partially burned. The following insurance companies are losers: Home, of New York, $9,000; Underwriters, $4,000; London, Liverpool & Globe, $5,000; Ætna, $4,000; North British, $3,000; Hartford, $3,000; Andes, $2,000.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ORRVILLE, O., Oct. 12.—The fire of last night occasioned losses as follows: Horst, Taylor & Co., on building, $10,000; insurance, $7,000, in the following companies: Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,000; Underwriters' Agency, $2,000; Ashland Mutual, $2,000. Horst Brother's loss on same building, $6,000; insured in Knox Mutual, $2,000, and in Richland Mutual, $1,500; Moore & Brother's loss on goods, $3,000; fully insured in Knox and Richland Mutuals. A. M. Robelman, on building, loss $1,000; fully insured in the Phœnix, of Hartford. H. E. Reed, on stock, loss $500; fully insured in Underwriters' Agency. Mrs. Stauffer, on stock, loss $1,000; probably more. Several checks, aggregating several hundred dollars, payable to order, were left on the floor. No clue to the perpetrators.

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The cause of Mr. Seward's death was not paralysis, as reported, but was a species of palsy.

A telegram has been received from Secretary Fish and other Washington officials, announcing their intention to attend the funeral, which, at the express wish of the family, will be conducted with but little pageantry.

Frederick W. Seward has arrived. Colonel William H. Seward, Jr., is expected to-night. He will probably not arrive in time.

AUBURN, Oct. 12.—The funeral of Mr. Seward Monday will be from St. Peter's Church, at 2:30. After service another opportunity will be afforded to view the remains.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, to-day, that body passed appropriate resolutions, and voted to attend the funeral in a body. In response to the Mayor's proclamation, nearly all dwellings and stores in the city are being draped in mourning. The City Hall is draped entirely in black and white. All business will be suspended on Monday, from noon until sunset. The Forty-ninth Regiment will attend the funeral in citizens' dress, but with no display of military character. The Board of Trade and Exchange will be present, and large numbers of distinguished citizens from all parts of the country.

SPORTING.

Monarchist Beats Bassett—Athletics vs. Mutuals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At Jerome Park, this afternoon, the third race, for a dash of 1¼ miles, was won by Ortolan, beating seven horses. Time, 2:09¾.

The great interest of the day centered in the race between Harry Bassett and Monarchist, and the contest drew an immense crowd. The spectators crowded every available spot, and the most intense anxiety was awakened. The two horses ran neck and neck all the way, the betting changing with every turn. Bassett led out after the third mile, Monarchist worked nobly and won the race by 200 yards, amid enthusiastic cheering, in 7:33¾. The entries were Bassett, Monarchist, and King Henry. The betting was very heavy on Bassett. The betting was high immediately before the race, Monarchist stock crept up from what it was last night.

The following is the score of the base ball game between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and Mutuals, of New York:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Runs.
Athletics	7	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—11
Mutuals	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The base-ball game to-day, between the Baltimore and Boston Clubs, was won by the latter. Six innings only were played, on account of darkness.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The cricket match between the English eleven of Americs and the American eleven, was finished to-day. The Englishmen, in the second innings, made 67, making a total of 69, and they had 14 to make in order to win, when darkness put an end to the game. The play will not be counted, and must count as a draw, although virtually a victory for the Americans.

FIRES.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct., 12.—A fire last night destroyed the house, barns, tobacco shed, and grain stacks of George, near this city. The loss is about $9,000; insurance, $5,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—A fire at Fall River this morning damaged the pocket elevator of the Fall River

The Chicago Tribune.

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

Monday Morning, October 14, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street. Aiken and Lavier, managers. Mrs. James A. Oates' Comic Opera Company in the spectacular extravaganza, "Fortunio, and His Seven Gifted Servants."

MCVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. James H. McVicker, proprietor and manager. Buckstone's Comedy, "Leap Year, or the Lover's Privilege." Messrs. McVicker, O'Neil, Lanergan, Power, and Mesdames Allen, Stoneall, Myers, and Post.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted, near Madison street. C. H. Hadley, manager. "Prom Frog." Miss Ada Gray and J. W. Blaisdell in leading parts.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. S. Myers, manager. Arlington, Kemble and Cotton's Minstrels and Burlesque Company.

MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Nathan Sheppard will lecture on "The Philosophy of the Hidden Look."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Wood and Sinn, managers. Variety entertainment, with the Mathews family, Arthur Gregory, William Carleton, C. A. Gardner, Miss Gilmor, and Cole's Ballet Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph street. Roberts' Gymnasium. Messrs. Manning, Harley, Marr, Bray, etc.

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE—Corner of Harrison street. McEvoy's New Hibernicon, representing a tour in Ireland.

LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

ILLINOIS.

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingston Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.

GENERAL BLACK.

Decatur, Macon Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Danville, Vermilion Co., Saturday, Oct. 12.
El Paso, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Fairbury, Livingstone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Wilmington, Will Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Rockford, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.

The above are all day meetings.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.

Mattoon, Coles Co., Monday, Oct. 14, night.
Charleston, Coles Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15, night.
Paris, Edgar Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16, night.
Marshall, Clark Co., Thursday, Oct. 17, night.
Greenup, Cumberland Co., Friday, Oct. 18, day.
Tuscola, Douglass Co., Saturday, Oct. 19, day.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Monday, Oct. 21, day.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, day.
Collinsville, Madison Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23, day.
Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Thursday, Oct. 24, night.
Ramsey, Fayette Co., Friday, Oct. 25, day.
Assumption, Christian Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, day.

THE HON. W. J. ALLEN.

Equality, Gallatin Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Thursday, Oct. 30.

THE HON. C. H. MOORE AND A. E. STEVENSON.

Minier, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Delavan, Tazewell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Mason City, Mason Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Havanna, Mason Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Bath, Mason Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Bayworth, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

JUDGE BUSTARD.

Pittsfield, Pike Co., Oct 17, day.
Winchester, Scott Co., Oct. 18, day.
Carrollton, Green Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, a.m.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, p.m.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 26, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Matoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

THE HON. S. L. BRYAN AND D. K. GREEN.

Trenton, Clinton Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Hanover, Clinton Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

THE HON. W. H. NEECE.

Rasco, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Warsaw, Hancock Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Maurvus, Hancock Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Dallas, Hancock Co., Thursday, Oct. 17.
Fountain Green, Hancock Co., Friday, Oct. 18.
LaHarpe, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Terre Haute, Henderson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Oquawka, Henderson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31. The above are all night meetings.

THE HON. G. D. A. PARKS.

Lisbon, Kendall Co., Monday, Oct. 14.
Newark, Kendall Co., Tuesday, Oct. 15.
White Willow, Kendall Co., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

E. M. HAINES AND RICHARD BISHOP.

Marengo, Oct. 14.
Crystal Lake, Oct. 15

There will be a Liberal mass meeting at the South Side Headquarters, 454 Wabash avenue, this evening, which will be addressed by Hon. Thomas Hoyne, M. W. Fuller, S. W. Fuller, and B. F. Ayer.

Among the candidates placed in nomination a week ago, for election in this county, are two for the office of Police Commissioner. The law officers of the city have decided that there are no vacancies in that office, and that Police Commissioners are no longer elective. There are some persons who are ambitious to test this question by an issue to be tried in the Supreme Court. The candidates, therefore, should properly be styled candidates for the office of plaintiffs in a law-suit. We hope there will be no issue made on that question, and that the nominations for that office will be quietly dropped. There is enough to be done to elect candidates for real offices, without wasting time and expense upon ornamental and unsubstantial ones.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio have issued an address to the Democracy of that State, in which they say that the failure to carry that State was due to the neglect of the Democrats to poll their usual vote. The Liberal Republicans did their duty, and, had they been properly supported by their Democratic allies, the State would have been won. The Committee believe that the disaster of October can be retrieved, and that four-fifths of the Democrats who staid at home last Tuesday can be induced to vote for Greeley in November. To win a glorious victory, the Democrats need only bring to the polls their ordinary strength, and this the Committee appeal to them to do, in behalf of the Liberals and of a prostrate and plundered South.

The "bolt" in South Carolina is gathering firmness and intensity every day. The Regular Republican party has split into two "gangs," the Moses gang and the Tomlinson gang. Both parties vociferously claim that they are supported by the Administration. One thing is certain; that bolting, which in Pennsylvania was denounced by the Administration organs as the rankest treason, is viewed with singular placidness in South Carolina. The negroes have been so distracted by the confident claims of each faction that it alone was Regular, that they have, happily for themselves and the State, divided their forces. Some of them, in their confusion, will doubtless attempt to vote both tickets. The Moses party is supported by the State Treasury Ring, but the Tomlinson faction has among its supporters such unsavory characters as the notorious Bowen, and Whittemore, the Cadet-broker.

The *Nation* remarks that the result of the Pennsylvania election shows "that no matter how great a War Governor you may be, or how high-toned a Senator, or how powerful an organ, it is mainly as the Governor, and Senator, and organ of your party, and not of yourself, that you are really influential." If Mr. Adams had been nominated at Cincinnati, and Governor Curtin and Mr. Forney had supported him, and had been as badly beaten as they were in supporting Buckalew against Hartranft, we should probably have read in the *Nation* some such soul-stirring observations as this: that when your party has fallen completely into the hands of the Camerons and Hartranfts, and it becomes necessary to choose between supporting them and opposing your party, the highest considerations of duty, etc., etc. We leave the *Nation* to supply the rest.

The opening of "all-rail" connections to Halifax, with Pullman through cars, will be an important event. Last year, the European & North American Railway was opened to travel between Bangor and St. John. The missing link between St. John and Halifax—a section from Amherst to Truro, in Nova Scotia—will be finished the present month, and trains will commence running regularly immediately thereafter. Passengers will then be ticketed and baggage checked through from Boston to Halifax, "all-rail," with river ferriage at St. John, N. B. Passengers from Europe can, by taking the cars at Halifax, reach New York some seventy hours sooner than they can by remaining on the steamer, and save 700 miles and two or three days of ocean travel. In short, it reduces the time between London and New York to six or seven days.

It appears that the Mayor's order for the closing of places in which intoxicating drinks are sold on Sunday did not get any farther than the Superintendent of Police last week. We presume that the preliminary arrangements were not completed in time to make it effectual yesterday, as the subordinate officers of the police force deny having received any orders on the subject. Nevertheless, a large number of saloons, of the more respectable and orderly class, were closed voluntarily. Others locked their front doors and left the back doors open. Others closed their window-shutters and doors without locking them. Others sold liquor as usual, without disguise. It appears that the drinkers had a false alarm, supposing that the saloons would be closed yesterday,—and accordingly got drunk on Saturday, for the police returns show an unusually large number of arrests for disorderly conduct on Saturday and a very small number for Sunday.

The Committees of Conference upon the Liberal County Ticket did not quite conclude their labors on Saturday, but so far as they have progressed they have done their work well. The ticket has improved in many cases, and the appointments made to fill vacancies are, as a general thing, judicious. An effort seems to have been made to select candidates who unite fitness both as respects competency for the duties and personal character. We trust that all the gentlemen named for the Board of County Commissioners will accept their nominations. There is no position wherein a citizen of character and standing can render such valuable services to the public as can be done by service in that Board, which is at this time of far more consequence to Chicago than the State Legislature. If merchants and men of property will not serve in that Board, it must of necessity be filled by those who go there for personal gain. The nominees for county officers are, as a whole, very good selections, and, should they accept the candidacy tendered them, they will receive our hearty support.

Our postal relations with France have been for many years in a very unsatisfactory state. Most American correspondence with that country has gone of late by the way of England, which has established with France mail facilities as yet denied to us. If the treaty which Mr. Washburne and Count de Remusat have framed is ratified by the Senate, our postal communication will be much facilitated. But there is need of still greater advance in this matter of inter-continental intercourse. Cobden frequently expressed the opinion that the adoption in England of the system of cheap postage introduced by Sir Rowland Hill had forever rendered a violent revolution there impossible. There can be no doubt that, from a cheap oceanic postage, there would result a similar quickening of sympathies and deepening of mutual acquaintance, which would, in a few years, render war between us and France or England equally impossible. A two-penny oceanic postage is feasible enough, for actual calculations show the real cost of transporting a letter across the ocean to be not more than the third of a mill. The remainder of the two cents would fully cover the cost of handling and delivery.

The New York *Tribune*, in an article which we copy elsewhere, withdraws the charge which it made against Speaker Blaine of complicity in bribery transactions connected with the Kansas Pacific (formerly Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad). It makes this retraction on the basis of the letter of Thomas Ewing, Jr., attorney of the road, who mentions the fact that Mr. John E. Blaine, of Leavenworth, Kan., a brother of the Speaker, was a stockholder in the road, but thinks that the sum set opposite his name ($1,220,000), was a fiction or blunder. The *Tribune* adds that this exculpation of the Speaker does not extend to the damaging imputations put upon him by Oakes Ames and Colonel M'Comb. In the present posture of the Ames-M'Comb law-suit, we think it is fair to assume that Mr. Blaine's denial was intended to cover the whole charge against him, although it did not do so in exact terms. The confusing fact is, that none of the accused Congressmen have anything to say against either Oakes Ames or Colonel M'Comb, although they are very voluble in denouncing the newspapers which have published and commented on the testimony. If Ames lied when he read the list of names to M'Comb, it would be very easy for somebody to say so, and we should certainly take Mr. Blaine's word rather than Mr. Ames' on a question of veracity.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

The results of the October elections in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania furnish no reasons why the Liberal party in this State should hesitate for a moment in their work, or push their canvass with any less ardor or determination. On the other hand, the election of Mr. Hendricks in Indiana shows the virtue in a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. The same energetic work in Illinois will elect Governor Koerner and the whole ticket. It should be remembered that this battle of Reform is a long one, and every advantage gained in the first onset, however small it may be, strengthens the Liberal position, and insures ultimate victory. The influence of a great State like Illinois, declaring for Peace, Reconciliation, and Reform, will be most fruitful of good results, whatever may be the net result of the Presidential election. But three weeks of labor remain, and in that time the Liberals of Illinois should unite their efforts and work with redoubled vigor and energy. Hesitation now is worse than defeat; it is disgrace. It would be the height of folly to sacrifice what has already been accomplished, because our antagonists have triumphed in two of the three October elections. Indiana has set an example for Illinois. The Liberals of that State have elected their Governor against the power, patronage, and the cunning machinations of one of the most unscrupulous advocates of the policy of proscription, hate, and revenge. The same amount of determined work in Illinois, where the Liberal Republicans are far more numerous, will result in success. And let us recall to the Democrats of Illinois that Gustavus Koerner was their first choice for Governor at the Springfield Convention of the 21st of June. He has done nothing to forfeit their confidence. If they vote for him with any degree of unanimity, he will assuredly be elected.

There is every reason why the Liberals of Illinois should fight out the battle just as persistently and as courageously as if there had been no election in October. The ticket is an unexceptionable one. Its bitterest opponents have failed to weaken it or discover any weak places in the character of the candidates. No question has been made of the ability, the honesty of purpose, or the irreproachable character of Governor Koerner or any of his associates. Having this in their favor, and representing principles of Reform which must, sooner or later, be incorporated into our system of government to save it from something worse than reproach, there is, no reason why the Liberals should halt in their onward march, which has thus far been made so successfully. If every other State in the Union should vote to continue for another four years the Grant Administration, with its abuses of power, let Illinois fulfil her whole duty, and emphasize her demand for Reform in an unmistakable manner. Governor Koerner is making an honest canvass. If he should be elected, he will be the Governor of Illinois, and he will administer the affairs of State in a manner which will do credit to those who have voted for him, and redound to the advancement and general prosperity of the State. Governor Oglesby is making a different sort of canvass. His effort to be elected Governor is a piece of political chicanery, which he has not yet had the audacity to deny. He is asking for the votes of the people of Illinois under false pretences, and is running for Governor with no intention of occupying the position. General Beveridge is the real candidate for Governor, and Governor Oglesby's course toward the people is neither straightforward nor dignified. If Governor Koerner is elected, he will take the office, and will give to it during his term the best of his abilities. If Governor Oglesby is elected, General Beveridge will take the office. His ability to fill it has never been canvassed, and the fact that he, too, knowing the circumstances, deliberately runs for an office which will not be filled by him, is an emphatic proof of his want of candor. The people of this State have to choose, therefore, between candidates who do not intend to occupy the offices for which they are running, and men who not only intend to occupy them, but to administer them in consonance with the principles of Reform which they represent. If the people of Illinois have a just regard for honesty in politics, they will not hesitate to pronounce against such trickery. The Liberal ticket in this State speaks for itself, and since it has steadily gained in popularity. Its friends have made a gallant fight, and to abandon it now would be political cowardice. Let the work go on boldly, steadily, and with the same energy which has characterized the campaign thus far, and victory will be certain in November. Hesitate now, and defeat is equally certain.

SOME RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In judging whether the present Liberal campaign is, thus far, a success, it is proper to consider what would have been the present condition of parties if no Liberal movement had been inaugurated by Republicans, nor any "new departure" been taken by Democrats, but the two old parties had entered on the campaign of 1872 on the same old issues as had existed between them in 1856, '60, '64, and '68. It is difficult to say which would have been most laughable,—for the Democratic party to appear as the champion of slavery seven years after slavery had been abolished, or as the defender of State Sovereignty in the earlier sense of that term, eight years after twelve states had been subjugated, and their Governments revolutionized by the Federal power. Either would have been as sensible as for the Republican party to keep on suppressing the rebellion, abolishing slavery, and giving the ballot to the negro, after those results had been fully and finally settled. Had this mode of campaign been pursued, no Cincinnati Convention would have met, the Democratic National Convention, if it thought it worth while to meet at all, would have nominated some such ticket as Hendricks and Hancock, or O'Conor and Adams, with the full consciousness of the participants that it was put up without reason or purpose.

Meanwhile, the Republican party, while retaining its organization and majorities, would have shown that it possessed no statesmen who had the vigor and manly honesty to attempt to stem the tide of corruption of which the Republican party was becoming the channel and viaduct. With Greeley, Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Blair, Julian, Curtin, Grow, and the independent journals of the country, all acquiescing in the misgovernment of the South and the corruptions at Washington, the most partial observer would be compelled to admit that Republican institutions were ravelling out into shoddy; that there was not enough manhood even to protest against the most manifest outrages of party despotism.

Contrasted with such a pusillanimous and demoralizing condition of politics in both parties, the present campaign has been invigorating, ennobling, and in some respects even sublime. It is invigorating to see Republican statesmen burst the shackles of party, and arraign at the bar of public opinion the errors, corruptions, or crimes of so-called Republicans, which seek shelter under the cloak of party fealty. It is ennobling to see so large a proportion of the Democratic party willing to accept as final political results against which they have fought for twenty-five years, and to co-operate with those, of whatever antecedents, who are willing to work with them in restoring peace and prosperity to the whole community. It is even sublime to see the white population of the South renewing their loyalty to the Union, whose troops in the stern necessities of war have desolated their section, and asking no other inducement than the restoration of their rights as citizens, and their deliverance from robbers, for whom nobody dares to apologize.

In estimating the progress thus far made, and the probabilities of the next three weeks, let it first be borne in mind that every man in the Liberal campaign, whether of Republican or Democratic antecedents, has had to be in some degree converted, in order to range him for Hendricks, or Buckalew, or Greeley. It did not follow that, because a man was a Republican opposed to Grant, or a Democrat, he would be a Liberal. Many Democrats and Republicans had prejudices against co-operating with each other, though they felt that there was unity between them on all existing questions. Both sections of the Liberal party have had not only to form their lines in the face of the enemy, but actually to enlist their troops, by persuading each man separately of the justice and expediency of the Liberal movement, and of the feasibility of its success. Our appeal has been to the intelligence, humanity, Christianity, honesty, and virtue of both parties. Our work has been at once missionary and militant. In no campaign that has ever occurred in this or any country has so great progress been made in individual conversions. There has been in millions of instances a sacrifice of old prejudices for the sake of country, and a blending of men at the North and the South whom the issues growing out of slavery had formerly made enemies. The result shows that, if the good work prospers for even three weeks more as it has for six months past, Mr. Greeley can be elected. We have formed a new party on living issues, which very nearly sweeps the country ere it is fully formed, and may yet win in November if our standards are kept full high advanced. We have struck stalwart blows at abuses, which will inspire the respect of our enemies, even if they triumph. We have formed the only party now before the country which rests on living principles, or which, by the beneficence of its principles, deserves a future. In some form, and at some time, these principles must triumph.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN IOWA.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church for Northern Iowa, lately in session at Dubuque, passed a resolution declaring that the action of the last Legislature, in abolishing capital punishment and substituting therefor imprisonment for life, was hasty and unwise, and recommending to all Christian people that petitions be circulated looking to the restoration of the law as it formerly stood. Their action has been indorsed by most of the leading journals of the State, one of whom, the Waterloo *Journal*, states that, since the repeal of the death penalty, only six months ago, the increase in the ratio of crime has been enormous, and this fact, coupled with the interpretation of the law by the courts in the cases of capital felons, has already created in some places a determination to resort to lynch law, and administer unauthorized vengeance. The fact that a body of Christian men meeting together for religious purposes has felt compelled to recommend the re-enforcement of the death penalty shows the folly of that legislation which abolished it. The sentiment of the Church has usually been against that penalty and in favor of philanthropy, even in the case of murderers, but the terrible increase in crime has so shocked the public mind that even the Church is compelled to abandon any sentimental ideas of clemency, and demand that society shall be protected from murderers by enforcing the death penalty, now that imprisonment for life has not only failed to diminish the number of murders, but has absolutely increased the ratio in a manner hitherto unparalleled.

The action of the Synod is heartily to be commended, and, coming from a body of religious men, it ought to carry conviction with it. The people of Iowa, as well as of other States, are confronted by a rapid and terrible increase of crime, which imprisonment for life is powerless to arrest. It is time that this sickly sentimentalism came to an end. In our own State, the delays in enforcing the law have produced terrible fruit. Imprisonment for life does not protect society, and is no hindrance to the brutal instincts of the murderer. Life or death is the stern fact which has to be settled. Any other consideration is simply the outgrowth of a maudlin sentimentalism. If either one of the deliberate murderers in this county, better still, if all of them, now awaiting sentence shall happily be hanged, the lives of people will be far safer. If they are not hanged, murders will increase here just as they have in Iowa. In the light of the results in that State, it is evident that the worst possible use to which you can put a man who has deliberately committed murder is to imprision him for life. His enforced absence from society is no protection, because two others will take his place. If a murderously-disposed person knows that his crime involves only imprisonment for life, with a possibility of escape from the punishment by the technicalities and delays of the laws, and an equal possibility of pardon at some future time, even if the penalty is enforced, he will not hesitate to commit the crime. If he knows that he will pay the penalty of that crime by the forfeiture of his own life on the gallows, the chances are that he will not commit it. The death penalty is not a matter of sentiment. It is a necessity, and is infinitely preferable to the alternative of mob violence, which deprives a man of life without the process of law, to which every man is entitled.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

There is no subject more deserving the attentive consideration of the public than the growing evil of frauds at elections. We speak in no partisan sense. A fraud is none the less criminal when committed by one party, or in the interest of one candidate, than when perpetrated by the other side. Thirty years ago, the moral sense of the country was outraged when a plot was discovered to carry the election of President in the State of Pennsylvania by the importation into Philadelphia of voters from New York City, who were to change their residence on the eve of the election, to vote at "laying pipe" in the latter city.

The country has prospered hugely in that kind of fraud since then, and it is to be regretted that the moral sense of too many persons has been so blunted that they only grieve at an election fraud when it is committed by their adversaries. Sixteen years ago, there was an indignant protest from the Republican party in all parts of the country upon the success of an alleged or a real fraud in Pennsylvania, whereby it was supposed that the State, at the October election, had been carried by the Democrats by a majority of a few hundreds. But, in the time that has intervened, election frauds have become a part of party machinery; and professional politicians seem to applaud success none the less heartily because accomplished by notorious frauds. These frauds now taint the whole political machinery. Beginning at the primary meeting, delegates are elected or defeated, if not by force or intimidation, by hordes of professional repeaters, who hire themselves out for the occasion. It is notorious that any man who will pay enough money can secure the election of any set of delegates he may name, at any primary meeting in any part of the city. He has only to make a contract for that purpose with any professional, and the latter will furnish all the voters needed for the occasion. Nominating conventions are either packed by this means, or filled by delegates who expect, as a regular part of their business, to be "corrupted" to nominate somebody. In almost any convention held for local offices in large cities, an experienced man can designate, from a printed list of delegates, the person on each ward delegation who has to be dealt with in order to purchase the votes of that delegation. While these things are so notorious that there is no longer any question concerning them, and while the first inquiry made by each man who seeks a nomination is, how much money will it cost to be nominated, it is also true that they are no part of the legal machinery of an election; that nominations are not elections, and that fraudulent as may be the primary meetings and the nominating conventions, still they do not affect the ballot-box, which is the real process of election. Waiving, for argument sake, the close and intimate connection between the nominating convention and the election itself, are not the elections, except in outward form, almost equally subject to frauds?

There is in this country no legitimate use of money at an election, except to pay the costs of printing election tickets, defraying the personal expenses of speakers, hiring bands of music, and the rent of halls for holding public meetings or committee-rooms. Is the use of money confined to these or other legitimate purposes? They probably form but a small proportion of the cost of an election. We read, with surprise, the statements that it frequently costs the successful candidate £30,000, or $150,000, to be elected to the British Parliament; yet the tendency of things in this country is to the same result. What is this money spent for? In the first place, a large amount is expended in the purchase of gangs of professionals, who offer to betray the party to which they nominally belong, by voting secretly for the candidate who will pay them for voting for him. This is bribery,—plain, unmitigated bribery,—which is only defensible or excusable on the ground that a man's vote is an article of merchandise, which he is at liberty to sell to the highest bidder. But the purchase of legal voters is but a preliminary step to the purchase of votes that are not legal. The contractor who offers to sell 1,000 votes at $10 a head, will not hesitate to contract that these men will vote twice or four times, that to receive a larger price for the additional service; nor will he hesitate to contract for any number of votes to be moved to any other city or county, there to vote with sufficient frequency and in sufficient numbers to give to the result of the election any desired certainty. Voting trains, for the transportation of illegal voters to and from the places of their operations, are becoming as regular a part of railroad business as are camp-meeting trains in their season. A necessary part of all elections are the persons appointed as Inspectors. These men control the registration, the receipt of votes, the counting, and the making of the returns. For this important duty it would be natural to suppose the best, most intelligent, and purest men would be designated. How the fact is, any one can find out by reading the lists of men ordinarily selected. When the result of an election may be made dependent on the inflexible honesty and intelligence of these judges, how imperatively is it required that they should be both honest and intelligent. Of late years, it has become the rule to appoint men as Inspectors of Elections who can be bought and paid for rendering official service to those who employ them. For this express purpose of buying Election Boards, we presume we do not speak extravagantly when we say over half a million of dollars has already been expended in the elections held this year. There can be but one object in purchasing the Judges of Elections. A result of this direct and corrupt tampering with the Election Boards is the extraordinary, and, until within a few years, unknown, proceeding known as "counting out" the man who happens to get elected in spite of the means taken to defeat him. In reading over the confessions of some twenty and more persons who were parties to election frauds in a neighboring State, some years ago, we find that many of them justified the false counting, the stuffing of the boxes, and the false returns, on the ground that the persons thus discriminated against were opposed to the policy of the Government. These officials had corruptly or honestly been educated to the point that it was no crime to violate their oaths of office, and fraudulently conduct the election, so long as the other side alone was the victim. These same men would have thought it a religious duty to have hanged any Inspector of an Election committing a like fraud in favor of his own party.

An election that is not honest and fair is a mockery. Each illegal vote deposited destroys the power of one legal voter. It is absurd to say that a Government can long survive which owes its existence to a systematic corruption of the ballot-box.

This greatest of all evils must be corrected by public opinion, or it must produce, as it has produced elsewhere, civil war, with its attendant struggles, in which the liberty of the citizen and the security of person and property must rest on the sword of the most daring military adventurer that the exigency may produce.

A seemingly-well-informed writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives some interesting details of the present condition of politics in China. The Emperor is yet a minor in years, and the State is governed by a Regency, of which Prince Kung is the head. The Empress-Mother is described as an able, energetic, and ambitious woman, who is also of the Regency. The present issue at Court is between Prince Kung and the Empress-Mother. The former and his party wishes the young Emperor to be proclaimed of age on the occasion of his approaching marriage, and that he should then assume the Government in person. It is said the boy Emperor is disposed to cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers, and Prince Kung supports the claim of the foreign diplomatists to be allowed direct and personal communication with the sovereign. It is suggested that the Regent is anxious to rid himself of the responsibility of the Regency, particularly in view of the hostility of the party of the Empress, who proposes to keep the Emperor a minor two years longer, during which time he must remain under maternal tutelage. She is represented as extremely anxious lest she should lose her power and influence the moment she gives up the reins of Government. She has been able to defeat any action by the Regency on the question of admitting foreign Ambassadors to the Emperor's presence, by having it postponed for a decision by the Emperor when he is admitted of age. This question, which divides the Chinese Government at this time, is one which in past times has agitated various European Courts. The mother of Louis XIV. undertook to continue her authority over the boy King, as did Catharine de Medicis over her three sons, who, successively, were Kings of France. But the Emperor of China is not likely to prove a Louis XIV.; he is represented to be a mere child as far as mental development and worldly knowledge is concerned; he is fond of fine clothes and theatrical pageantry, in which matters he is gratified by his mother.

The same correspondent describes the progress made in military matters by the Chinese. A large entrenched camp between Tientsin and Taku is to be provided with six huge Krupp guns which have been received from Europe. A new fort is building at the mouth of the river south of Taku, and a gunboat is stationed at the same point. The troops are employed making roads facilitating communication. The sailors of the navy are drilled in the use of the Remington rifle. Altogether, such preparations for defence have been made, that the capture of Pekin hereafter will be more difficult than it was when first attempted.

The silver wedding of Henry Ward Beecher and Plymouth Church was celebrated from Monday to Friday of last week. One of the features of the occasion was a history of the church. It seems that Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher was much opposed to having his son settled in Brooklyn. He wished him to remain at Indianapolis, where he was then preaching for $800 a year. The Plymouth Trustees received a letter from him, saying: "In Indianapolis, Henry may some day make his mark, but in the vicinity of New York he will be entirely lost sight of, and eclipsed by hundreds of abler men." However, the Trustees thought that "Henry" would do, and called him. The call was refused for some time; but the constant sickness of his family in Indianapolis finally sent Mr. Beecher east to Plymouth Church and fame. He ran the gauntlet of a theological examination with difficulty. His unorthodox definition of sin provoked from a lady the wrathful remark: "A child would give a better answer than that." When the ordeal was at last triumphantly passed, Mr. Beecher began straightway what he has now finished, and what few men have ever even begun,—the making of a reputation without a parallel in its own line.

During the spring of 1870, the United States Assessor for the District of Texas (a carpet-bagger) was a defaulter. He made no assessments, as far as anybody knew. There was no United States Tax Collector. As there was nobody to fix, nobody to demand, and nobody to receive the taxes, nobody paid. The carpet-baggers have now hit upon an ingenious scheme to interfere with the Presidential and State elections. The next term of the Circuit Court begins on the 1st of November. Many persons brought before it will, of course, be unable to get through and get home in time to vote. Some 1,500 merchants, men of high standing and spotless integrity, have been indicted for failing to pay taxes during this time of chaos. That means 1,500 votes less for Greeley. If Grant is re-elected, and the rule of the carpet-baggers thus confirmed, we may expect to see many ingenious applications of this plan. By withdrawing all tax-officials for a year, a whole State might be indicted.

Under Buchanan, in 1857, Charleston, S. C., paid a revenue on imports of $510,578.16. The cost of collection was $69,542.23. The Republican party, in the second of its five platforms, put on record its solemn conviction that Buchanan had allowed "systematic plunder of the Public Treasury by favored partizans." What a very poor system there was then may be seen by the perfection of the system now. The salaries paid to Charleston Custom House officials now amount to just $69,542.23. A revenue-cutter is also kept there, at an annual cost of $20,000.62. The expense for fuel, gas, etc., is about $10,000 a year. Since the whole expense is, then, over $30,000 more than in 1857, it is natural to suppose that the revenue is much greater than if was in 1857. In fact, the duties collected (at 20 per cent of the imports) are $116,216.60. The cost of collection was, then, in 1857, 7½ per cent; in 1871, it was (even excluding cost of cutter) over 65 per cent. Surely the latter piece of plunder is by far the most systematic.

When M. Edmond About was discharged from custody, the German Judge made him a somewhat solemn speech on his narrow escape. With the vivacity of his race, M. About replied that his imprisonment would make his newspaper a grand success, would sell thousands of copies of his new book, would make him sure of an election to the National Assembly whenever he chose to run, and would make his views in general, and especially his attacks on Germany, of vastly greater importance than ever before. All this is very true. The English press recognizes that fact with a gratifying unanimity. Strangely enough, it seems to be equally unanimous in failing to see that the course of its Government of late towards English and Irish agitators has been like that of Germany towards M. About, and is, therefore, equally foolish.

How physicians could testify that Mrs. Laura Fair was insane when she murdered Crittenden because he loved his wife, has been a mystery. The clue to that mystery has, perhaps, been found. It is said the medical witnesses were "professionally retained" by the defence, and that their fee was $100 a day. If this is true, the "value of science," about which we inquired anxiously some days since, seems to be settled. As a plot to bribe the jury was discovered and openly rebuked from the Bench at the beginning of the trial, it is, perhaps, just to draw the inference that this partially explains the mystery of the verdict.

An influential English review calls upon the Post Office authorities to take the express-business—which is, in British English, the "parcels-post,"—under its care. Centralization is making rapid strides even in the country that has given the world Herbert Spencer, and now declines to honor her own prophet. If the postal-telegraph becomes a reality here, it will be but the first step towards the absorption of telegraphs, expresses, and railroads by the Government at Washington. When these means of influencing the popular vote shall be added to those already at a President's command, what hope will there be of a fair election?

POLITICAL.

General Farnsworth addressed an enthusiastic Liberal Republican and Democratic meeting at Belvidere, Ill., on Friday evening last. He will speak at Elgin on Tuesday next.

—Colonel D. R. Anthony, of the Leavenworth *Times*, who supports Grant, and plays Forney in Kansas, is very jubilant over the result in Pennsylvania. Anthony thinks Hartranft is all right, but that Osborn, the Ring candidate for Governor of Kansas, is a terrible scoundrel.

—Dr. George B. Loring, whose turn for Congress comes next after Ben. Butler, has been nominated for the Massachusetts Senate in the interest of Ben.'s advancement to the United States Senate.

—Massachusetts politicians are canvassing the probability of the Legislature having to elect *two* United States Senators, next winter.

—Cameron is in high feather. He says: "Now, I have Forney, Curtin, and McClure all in one boat, and by Heaven we'll sink the boat."

—The vote of Colorado, Sept. 10, for Delegate to Congress, has been canvassed, and compares with the election of 1870 as follows:

Delegate, 1870.		*Delegate*, 1872.	
Chaffee, Rep.	8,450	Chaffee, Rep.	9,586
Miller, Dem.	5,958	Hunt, Liberal	6,920
Total	14,408	Total	16,506
Rep. majority	1,392	Rep. majority	1,386

—Benjamin W. Harris, of East Bridgewater, Mass., nominated by the Republicans as the successor in Congress of Oakes Ames, is the relative and protege of that gentleman, who presided in the nominating Convention, last Thursday. The Liberal candidate is Edward Avery, of Braintree, a well-known Democratic lawyer; but the district is hopelessly for Grant.

—Congressional nominations in New York: First District, Republican, Henry J. Scudder; Fourteenth, Republican, John Maxwell; Twentieth, Liberal, Hezekiah Sturges; Twentieth, Republican, David Wilber.

—Leopold Morse, a merchant on Dock Square, Boston, is the Liberal candidate for Congress against Samuel Hooper.

—The Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania will consist of 68 Republicans and 65 Liberals. Many of the best names of the State appear in the roll of delegates.

—The incoming Legislature of Georgia will be composed overwhelmingly of farmers and planters.

—The Assistant Republicans have nominated Dr. John Darrah for Congress in the Quincy (Ill.) District.

—Governor Smith, of Georgia, in a speech at Atlanta, last Tuesday, declared himself unmistakably for Greeley's election. He said:

> We have gained a victory now; but there is another victory to be attained, or we shall lose one-half of what we have already got. There are but two parties,—one upholding a great central despotism at Washington, the other promising equal rights to the States and protection to the people. What are the claims of Grant or the objections to Greeley compared to the principles which are at stake? Which is your choice? (The cr

Among the Representatives-elect are J. Bonnie, of Niles (dem); Richard C. Miller, of Galena; and Frank L. Smith, of Jackson,—the two Republicans, the latter a Democrat.

THE MACON RIOT.

Details of Administration Teachings.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News, Oct. 4.

A special despatches of yesterday gave an account of the riot during the election in Macon. The Telegraph of yesterday has a full account of the affair, from which we condense the following, which will give our readers a clear understanding of the diabolical plot of the Radicals. The incendiary speeches of Jeff Long, a negro (who would yoke well with that grinning scamp, Bradley), to his people, some time previous to the election, induced Mayor Huff to anticipate trouble, and as a precautionary measure to have an extra police force, composed of the best citizens in the city, were sworn in.

It had been know to the people that the negroes had been organized and were being secretly drilled for their part in this election. They had been meeting in secret conclave, and there were received instructions from their leaders. It was announced by Jeff Long, in his speech Monday night, that they would hold a grand meeting at 4 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, for final instructions, and at night, at 8 o'clock, they could reassemble at the City Hall, and, after being addressed by Meighan, Bloomwanger and others, would receive their ballots, and march in solid body to the polls. This was the first announcement of their purpose to many, and the impression that, as heretofore, they were to take possession of the polls, crowd the whites away, and carry the election in spite of their candidates.

About a quarter past 6, the negroes, in solid phalanx, under the command of their leaders, marched down Cotton avenue to the front of the Court House. They marched as though as one man. It was impossible to pass through their column. A walking-stick could not be thrust between them, so compact were they formed.

It is now that the purpose of the negroes to crowd them, and keep them from the polls, and the white men pressed up determined to stand their ground and cast their ballots. They saw that if they gave way then there would be no possibility of their regaining possession of the polls during the day.

A number of gentlemen remonstrated with the negroes and told them that their conduct would cause trouble and probably bloodshed. They urged them to desist, suggesting that they should have the right to vote without molestation, and they would be patient and allow their votes to be received. They refused to heed this wise counsel, and pressed forward more vigorously than before. They had come there to control the election, and they meant to do it. Jeff. Long, the notorious incendiary, who had incited the colored people to this action, assumed position in one of the upper stories of the Court House, where he could overlook the scene of action. He was heard to say that the advice he had been giving his people would result in harm to some of them, and only took his carcass out of the way of danger.

He had stirred up the tempest, but he knew that it should pass without injury to his person. He is a bully when it comes to stirring up a crowd, but a coward when it comes to a test-trial.

Then the two forces, so to speak, were massed in front of the polls, there were scuffles for position, and two or three occasions the negroes made demonstrations with brickbats.

The negroes were resolved to get the polls and hold them, and the white men were resolved that they should not. There were massed stood, growing more determined every while, and the negroes more threatening every while. It was plainly seen that they did not intend to yield an inch. They had been told how well to back out now.

While matters stood when Jeff. Long, from his position at an upper window of the Court House, called to the negroes to take the polls at all hazards.

This was the signal for strife. The negroes pressed forward with greater determination, and those who had stood their ground more firmly. A brick was thrown by a negro, and was followed by a pistol shot from a negro, and battle was begun. The special police force, armed with weapons freely, and between 50 and 60 shots were fired. It was a lively skirmish, and lasted about three minutes. No shots were fired by the whites except those who were on the special police. These were sufficient, however, to rout the negroes and send them flying in every direction. They stood not on the order of their going, but went at once, in a hurry-skurry, all madly bent upon getting out of the way, leaving their wounded on the field.

The white man was killed. Wm. Corkle, a mechanic, foreman of the black-smith shop of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, was shot through the head, and died before he reached his home. He was unarmed, and had not engaged in the disturbance, but was standing at a distance off on Mulberry street.

Another white man received a slight flesh wound in the side, another a contusion on the head. Shots passed through the hat and coat of one, and through the clothing of two others. Others were severely injured by brick-bats. A negro named Donelson Armstrong was shot in the heart, and died immediately. A negro named Edmund Henderson was shot in the head and in the back, the latter ball passing near the spine. He died before reaching home. Another named William Day, from Jones, was wounded in the head. He was not expected to live and died during the afternoon. Of those whose name was not ascertained, one was shot in the head. Another received a shot in the head, which passed to his lungs, and was killed by Dr. Mason. Other slight wounds, of which we have not heard, none of which were of serious nature.

When the shooting was over, the negroes made another attempt to take the polls. Mayor Huff addressed them briefly, counselling them to go home and return to the polls and vote, telling them that they would be protected. Mr. Lowe, negro candidate for the Legislature, gave different counsel. He told them that the Mayor could not and would not protect them, and ordered them to go home.

Mr. Holt, another negro candidate, gave similar to that of Lowe, and called upon them to go home.

Then the retreat was done by the negroes, and all about the streets in squads or singly, and out of sight; and through frequently declaring that they would be protected in their vote, they refused to go near the polls, and allowed the election to go by default.

The polls were not closed for an instant during the day, and as soon as the storm had passed the balloting went on and was not discontinued during the day.

Before the fight commenced five hundred votes had been polled, nearly the half of which were negro votes. After this, barely a negro attempted to vote at all.

The cause was Jeff Long while this trouble was brewing? He had brought it on, and now while talking away, in the Post Office, out of the range of harm. He remained there the entire day afraid to show himself. Had he come into the street it is possible that he would have received rough treatment at the hands of his victims, for many and bitter were the threats and curses they made against him during the day. He was denounced by them as a coward, and one was heard to say, "He has got us into this thing and now has left us." A second remarked, "Yes, and like cowardly negro women, if possible, were more cowardly than negro men. They were seen everywhere, and in all directions, in an excited manner and urging the negroes on to the fight. Some of them were almost furious, and wanted to be a part of their religion to keep their hands and brothers straight in politics. Jeff. Long and Tim Truman, who resides on the corner of Cherry and First streets, while in the act of firing from one of the shutters of her windows, was fired upon, a ball shattered the window glass, and entered the room, where it was picked up. That ball, if the most dastardly occurrences of the day. It is a pity that the party perpetrating it was not discovered.

It is stated, it is stated, will be issued to-day, by order of Jeff Long. There are several warrants out against him, any of which is likely to be made amenable before a court.

Jeff. reported to have been snaked out of the city last night, and will probably keep at a safe distance for some time.

Explosive Cigars.

The use of explosive cigars has, says the Paris Figaro, commenced in the streets of Paris, in spite of all the precautions taken by the police to prevent these dangerous articles from being sold to the public. The cigars in question resemble in the purchaser, but contain a little tube or cracker, which, when the cigar has been consumed to a certain point, explodes, blowing itself flying to some distance from the mouth of the smoker. Not only are these cigars liable to severely wounding those who smoke them, but often lead to inconvenient and ludicrous results. Not long ago, a gentleman is said to have come in his pocket, and began to lay on to be ordinary cigars, offered one to a friend, whose property he expected to inherit, who wore a set of artificial teeth. It may be imagined when he saw what he had to be the entire jaw of his respected friend quickly expelled from his mouth, and of the features of a high official personage happened to be in the vicinity.

SUNDAY.

Effect of the Mayor's Order Upon the Saloon-Keepers.

A Number of Them Voluntarily Lock Their Doors.

The Police Receive no Instruction from Washburn.

Several Temperance Men Observed "Taking Notes" on Madison Street.

Beer Selling Continued as Usual in the North Division.

Statistics of Arrests During Saturday and Sunday.

The sudden outbreak of crime in the city during the past two or three months, produced among the citizens a decided determination to enforce the laws of the State and city toward criminals, with the hope that active measures on the prosecution of law-breakers would be followed by a proper reverence of the law and a proportionate decrease in the amount of crime that was gaining for Chicago an undesirable pre-eminence among her sister cities. Life and property were greatly endangered by the prevalence of reckless lawlessness. Day after day the newspapers have chronicled the horrible deeds of the preceding night, until the community became fully aroused to a sense of the desperate condition of the city, and the utter disregard for law, and life, and property displayed by the lawless element of the city. The murder of Policeman O'Hearn, and the unfortunate McWilliams, a painter, who was murdered by drunken ruffians, the atrocious butchery of Callahan by Biddel, and the perpetual shooting and stabbing that was going on around us resulted in a call for a meeting of citizens in the Board of Trade Hall, on Market street. The meeting was called and ably addressed. Resolutions were passed, and a standing committee, composed of some of our most distinguished citizens, appointed to take active steps to secure the punishment of convicted criminals, make such investigations into the existing laws as would discover their weak points, and further to deliberate upon some means to check the growing evil. This Committee, with Henry Greenbaum, Esq., as Chairman, met several times, and finally drafted an address to the public, which, whilst pointed out many errors in the present municipal as well as legal system, failed to give general satisfaction.

A SECOND MEETING

was then called to investigate the causes of crime. This was held in the Board of Trade Hall on Tuesday, September 26, when a very large number of gentlemen were in attendance. The hall was crowded; Judge Gookins presided, and Dr. J. S. Davis and others addressed the meeting. Dr. Davis' speech, as those who heard it him will testify, was an able effort. He showed by his hearers that the sale of liquor on Sunday was followed by an excess of crime on that day, and, from various statistics, urged that alcohol was responsible for four-fifths of the crime against Sunday in the country. He further urged the enforcement of the saloon keepers with the State and city ordinance forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday, and called upon the Mayor and police to close the saloons.

A series of resolutions were passed to the same effect, and a committee appointed to carry them

BEFORE THE MAYOR.

The Mayor received the Committee courteously and told them plainly that without legislation he could hope to achieve but little, and called on them to aid him by their moral support. He expressed himself as willing to aid in preventing the continuance of the present eruption by every means in his power. The majority of the Committee were satisfied that what he promised to do he would surely perform to the letter, and a day or two passed. The Police Board had expressed themselves also as willing to enforce the ordinance. They did not doubt their ability to do so—on the contrary they thought it would be an easy matter. Mayor Medill thought that while it could be done, it would be a work of great difficulty, and was therefore somewhat surprised to learn that

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS

were sanguine of immediate success. Easy or difficult as it might be, however, he sent in a communication to the Board, requesting them to give the necessary orders to enforce the ordinance. The Police Commissioners thought this was easy enough, and, according to the General Superintendent, gave him an order to enforce the ordinance "as far as practicable," which was an easy way of getting the responsibility quietly off their shoulders on to those of the Superintendent of Police.

The publication of these various orders, and reports, and interviews, and addresses, and discussions, produced a profound sensation among

THE LIQUOR DEALERS

and the general public. The former believed that no effort would be made to enforce the ordinance. The latter had no doubt that the police would be successful. The former had seen this thing tried before, and knew how long the excitement had lived; the latter had forgotten it, and thought they had conquered the day.

The more respectable saloon-keepers, who had a reputation to preserve, determined, by their example, to assist the authorities in doing their duty and carrying out the provisions of the law. One noted liquor-dealer, proprietor of an extensive West Side resort, even went so far as to intimate himself to the Mayor and

PROPOSED A COMPROMISE.

He would be willing to appear at the Police Court every Monday morning and pay a fine of $100, on condition that the police authorities would not interfere with him, or prevent his keeping his establishment open on Sunday. He hoped by this means to evade the law, which provides for a fine of $100 for the first offence, and a forfeiture of the license for the second. The Mayor assured him that no such arrangement would be made, and that the second offence would inevitably be followed with the taking away of his license.

IN THE PAST?

Messrs. Chapin & Gore appealed to the Mayor. They were doing a first-class business, permitted no riotous or unseemly behavior on their premises, and desired, in the most minute particulars, to adhere closely to the provisions of the law. It was not themselves only on whose behalf they would require leniency on the part of the police. But it might be news to that high functionary that about one-third of the male members of the various South Side churches were in the habit of dropping in at their Twenty-second street saloon, taking their nip and going home. These gentlemen, worthy and respectable, would be the sufferers, as well as the proprietors, should the ordinance be strictly enforced to prevent their indulgence. The Mayor listened attentively to this touching appeal, and concluded that such a condition of affairs was a very sad one and a strong argument for the closing of drinking places.

IN THE GENERAL EXPECTATION,

there seems to be no hostility whatever among the saloon-keepers or liquor-dealers even to rigid enforcement of the law. As to the closing of the front door, and drawing down of blinds, for decency's sake, every one of them would willingly do it. Their premises are provided, in nearly every instance, with a rear entrance, and those who desire to drink can find a way in many of them, and those of the better class are equally willing to close their saloons actually as well as nominally, and think that a day's rest from labor is as needful for the saloon keeper as the bricklayer or Government employe. But many of them will not relinquish their business for a day unless the others do. If they could be assured of the universal prevalence of the practice they would, they say, be perfectly satisfied to fall in with their brethren, and spend the day at home like respectable citizens, for they are, they maintain, respectable Christians, the denunciations of florid temperance gentlemen to the contrary notwithstanding. Below will be found a list of first-class drinking saloons which

WERE ACTUALLY CLOSED,

voluntarily and without notice. The following of their example by others would be a timely rebuke to their detractors, and a vast assistance to the authorities in suppressing crime, besides encouraging well-intentioned citizens in the protection of law and good order in the future: Chapin & Gore, two places; Charles Kern, Gardner House bar, James McGary, Thomas Clayton, Burke's European Hotel, F. O'Neil, beer saloon in basement, corner Madison and Clark streets; Thomas Foley's, Wabash avenue House, Jacob Wolford. The doors to the Briggs and Sherman House bars were kept closed, but liquor was dispensed as usual.

THE NORTH DIVISION.

In the North Division, while everything was as quiet as usual on Sunday in that portion of the city, the saloons were all open and doing a fair amount of business. The policemen were patrolling on their beats as if nothing was expected of them. A reporter addressed several of them in the course of the day, and inquired why they were not active in the closing of the saloons. The unvarying reply was that they had received no orders from the Captain or Sergeants, and knew nothing more of the attempt to be made in closing the saloons than they had read of in the daily papers. The reporter inquired if there was not a standing order to keep the saloons closed on Sunday. The officers agreed in saying there was no such standing order, and without a special mandate they

WOULD NOT TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY

of making an attempt; that if they did so they would probably get themselves into trouble; that they were daily expecting an order to that effect from their superiors, but that as yet none had been given.

It was observable that no attempt was made to conceal the fact that business was going on in the same way as usual. In one or two of the three hundred North Side saloons the doors were closed and blinds drawn; but one had only to open the door and go in to find the place filled with the usual

CROWD OF BEER-DRINKERS.

Only one change was to be noticed, and that was the absence of sound from the orchestrion Bells, in which the mechanical instruments were so recklessly exhausting their limited repertoires of patriotic and operatic airs and beginning them over again. The orchestrions were dumb, but the beer consumed was about the same in quantity and quality as usual.

From inquiries at the Huron Street Precinct Station, it was found that Captain Gund had received no orders from General Superintendent Washburn to take any steps whatever in the matter. He, like his policemen, would not act without special orders, and receiving none had transmitted none. He was astonished, but supposed the Superintendent knew what he was about. He had given the orders to suppress the music in the saloons on his own responsibility.

Sunday on the North Side since the fire always has been very quiet, but nothing could be observed in the manners and actions of the people to indicate any expected change. The saloon-keepers themselves were satisfied to keep their tippling-places open, and, having received no notice to close, would not do so unless all their neighbors did likewise. As none of their neighbors did, all the saloon-keepers found an argument for proceeding with their regular business.

THE WEST DIVISION.

In the West Division, unusual good order and quietness prevailed. Only one saloon, James McGarry's, on Madison street, was absolutely closed, although several were apparently shut up. The front doors of the latter were locked and the window blinds pulled down, but the patrons had access to the bar through a back door, and secured their whiskey or ale without difficulty. The beer-saloons were open, but the music, which generally attracts a crowd, was silent, and customers did not loiter in the places a longer time than was needed to drink a glass of beer. The Italian saloons and restaurants were in full blast, and were the only places, with a few exceptions, where business was done with open doors. The cold weather, however, had a great deal to do with keeping the doors closed. The policemen, as in the other divisions, had received no orders of any nature regarding the saloons. Several members of the Committee of Fifteen, accompanied by sober-looking young men, were encountered by the TRIBUNE reporter, and, in reply to inquiries, stated that they were collecting evidence against those saloon-keepers who violated the law. They had observed the apathy of the police, and were determined that the law should be enforced. One of them said that if the authorities did not do their duty, efforts would be made to impeach them. The sober-looking young men were supplied with lead pencils and paper, and noted down the names of the proprietors who were selling liquor. Hence, notwithstanding the indifference of the police authorities, there will undoubtedly be summonses issued to-day for some of the saloon-keepers to appear at the Police Courts. None of the latter had been notified to close by the police, and may, therefore, plead "no notice" in extenuation. Even the members of the Temperance Committee admitted that it would have been proper to give such notification, and the proprietors, if any are arraigned before the Police Justices, may escape with merely a reprimand or a nominal fine.

THE SOUTH DIVISION.

Yesterday, in the South Division, was different in one respect from any heretofore Sunday for the past six months. The atmosphere was chilly, and there were but few people, comparatively, on the streets. There are more of the saloons denominated "respectable" in this portion of the city than in the other two divisions, and the South Side can justly claim that more tippling houses within its limits were closed yesterday than in the other two divisions combined. The list, while relatively small, is a large one for a beginning, and is evidence that some of the saloon keepers are willing to set an example to their brethren. The places closed were Chapin & Gore's, Kern's, Clayton's, Burke's, Pat O'Neil's Gardner House, Foley's and a beer saloon at the corner of Clark and Madison streets. Access could not be had to these places at all, both front and back doors being closed, and no liquor was sold over the bars during the entire day. On State street a few of the saloons were apparently closed, but the door latch yielded, and a drink could be obtained for the usual price. The majority of the places had the window blinds down, making it difficult to see what was being done on the inside. Persons going in and coming out, however, removed any doubt about it.

THE EFFECT ON THE DRINKING COMMUNITY.

While the thorough public discussion of the principles of temperance and the feasibility of enforcing the law restraining the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sunday, which has been agitating the public mind of this city for some time past, may have failed to properly impress all the saloon-keepers with the enormity of their offence, it has not been without its effect upon the drinking portion of the community, and that portion of the drinking community upon which the Police Courts mainly depend for their revenue. A tour among the principal police stations, yesterday afternoon, showed that the number of arrests for the day was unusually small, when compared with the number for the previous three or four Sundays. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the book of arrests at the Madison Street Station showed the names of but two persons who had been arrested since morning, and that at the Harrison Street Station, but one person, and that a similar number. The an hour later, contained a similar number. The record for the previous day and night, however, was of the customary length, nearly all the prisoners being charged with out-and-out intoxication, or with offences growing out of the too free use of whiskey. It may be that the rumor relative to the enforcement of the Sunday Saloon law, which was circulated pretty freely during the past few days of the week, had the effect of drawing all the topers into

THE WHOLESALE DRINKING BUSINESS,

wherein the loss of a day could be made up. The probability is that thorough investigation would reveal to the sanguine numerical Temperance Committee and the equally sanguine Board of Police Commissioners that more than the usual quantity of liquor was retailed in this city during last Saturday. It is not safe, however, to predict, at the hour of writing, that Sunday will pass by without an act of violence, and with but four, or even twenty-four, prisoners in the two principal police stations. If inordinate whiskey-guzzling was the rule on Saturday night, as it seems to have been at present, there is a possibility that some of the guzzlers will sober from their besotted slumbers in time to keep up the average of Sunday crimes.

STATISTICS FROM THE POLICE STATIONS.

The subjoined table shows the number of arrests made in the several police precincts on Saturday and Sunday respectively:

WEST DIVISION.

Station.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Union Street	27	6
Twelfth Street	4	0
Union Park	0	0
Chicago Avenue	8	6
Total	39	12

SOUTH DIVISION.

Station.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Harrison Street	15	6
Cottage Grove	3	1
Twenty-second Street	4	2
South Branch (Bridgeport)	0	0
Total	22	11

NORTH DIVISION.

Station.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Huron Street	15	12
North Avenue	3	1
Webster Avenue	0	0
Total	21	13

SUMMARY.

Division.	Saturday.	Sunday.
West	39	17
South	22	11
North	21	13
Grand total	82	41

One station, the North Branch, is not included in the above table, there being no telegraphic communication between it and the police headquarters. The returns for Sunday are up to half-past 10 o'clock. The number of arrests is smaller than that of any previous Sunday for several months; the decrease being generally attributed more to the cold weather than to anything else.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The following burnt-record bills were entered at the Circuit Court, on Saturday: Joseph Ela et al. v. John Forsythe, and Judson M. W. Jones v. Same, both being petitions to establish title.

A suit, which was suppressed for service on the 9th, No. 4,503, Henry Fuller v. the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, is for assumpsit, $250,000.

Suit No. 4,433, in the Circuit Court, on Saturday, is brought for damages owing to plaintiff's horse being killed, and wagon smashed, by the animal being scared at the remains of a defunct horse which were allowed to lie in the centre of South Desplaines street.

J. B. Vaughan is desired to call on the Clerk of Judge Booth, to-day.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

ADMIRALTY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

D. R. Holt et al. v. Schooner Arcturus. On motion of claimant, libellant to show cause by Monday morning at 10 o'clock, the extent and nature of his damage, and why libel should not be dismissed.—696. Thos. Craven v. Jacob Johnson. Order for respondent to close proofs in 30 days.—694. Thomas H. Penwell v. Schooner Northumberland. Order for respondent to close proofs by Dec. 1, 1872.

BANKRUPTCY.

693. Assignee of M. Weidenger v. F. J. Weidenger et al. Costs paid and dismissed by agreement.

NEW SUITS.

—. D. R. Holt et al. v. Schooner Arcturus. Libel, $15,000, for loss of services of the vessel. A. N. Sinscott, proctor.

BANKRUPTCY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

2,125. John T. Foskett. Rule to show cause returnable Oct. 26, and injunction, and provisional warrant of seizure, issued Oct. 4, 1872. Petition of assignee to restore records, and ordered that facts stated in petition stand in lieu of papers destroyed.

Antoy Heinz et al. Filed petition to restore records, and ordered that facts stated in petition stand in lieu of papers destroyed.

Same et al. Filed petition to restore records, and ordered that certified copies of the papers, and ordered that said copies stand in lieu of the originals, and that the assignee pay $50 for them.

NEW BANKRUPTCY.

John T. Foskett on the petition of Alvin Foskett, both of Peoria. H. B. Hopkins, attorney.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

122. John Dobbs v. Ira S. Munn et al. Decree restored by agreement.

LAW—[*Judge Blodgett*].

577. Schwab et al. v. Alemannia Insurance Company. Dismissed at plaintiffs' costs, as per stipulation.—636. W. H. Turner, for use of, &c., v. Omar Newman. Same as 577.

NEW SUITS.

Mark Hibbard, assignee, etc., v. James W. Musson and Robert H. Clark. Assumpsit $2,000. Williams & Thompson, attorneys.

LAW—[*Judge Foster.*]

2,342. Atwater v. Needham. Default and judgment, $180.65.—1,850. Miskey v. McGindley. Motion for new trial denied, and exceptions. Judgment. Appeal by defendant. Bond $600, and bill of exceptions in 20 days.—2,006. Stoness v. Finn. Default and judgment, damages, $42 and judgment.—1,655. Dunne v. Rice. Motion for new trial denied.—2,695 ds. Shaffer v. Card. Personal service on both defendants, and default (set for Oct. 9). Amount due, $264.14 and costs.—2,697. Harter v. Johnson. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.—1,826. Golsen v. Schreiber. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary*].

629. Wilkins v. Wilkins. Decree appointing Commissioners to make petition.—585. Drew v. Drew. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.—813. Wright v. Wright. Master's report confirmed and decree of divorce.—1,007. Harter v. Hilbert. Petition and refunsal of Scott.—118. Peterson v. Peterson. On motion of defendant Swanson, injunction dissolved as to him for non-compliance with rule entered.—764. Finch v. Finch. Proof of publication, &c.—1,000. Stegmeier v. Stegmeier.—795. Byford v. Maher. By stipulation referred to Scott.—768 ½. Burley v. Burley. Master's report confirmed, and decree of divorce.—Lyndon v. Lyndon. On motion of complainant, leave to amend bill.

NEW SUITS.

40,527. Douns, Towle & Roper v. Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, of New York, and Carlisle Norwood, Receiver of same. Assumpsit, $6,000. Tenney, Mollaud & Tenney, attorneys.—40,528. Stettauer & Whiteman v. Same. $10,000. Same attorneys.—40,529. W. A. Butters et al. v. Same. $8,000. Same attorneys.—40,530. Wm. Osborne v. S. M. Nisbit et al. Case, $5,000. Burns & Phelps, attorneys.—40,531. H. M. Powell et al. v. John Ford. Confession by judgment. Promissory note of $185.—40,532. Alfred Bellamy v. Richard and Charles T. Rose, and John S. and Adalbert R. Brown. Bill for specific performance. (S. 6, N. of Section 15, Township 40, N. Range 13 east. Consideration, $25,956.) Robinson, Purpose & Pope, solicitors.—40,533. Emilie Bechler v. Frederick Hansen et al. Bill for partition of lots 22 and 23 in Block 4, in Hamburg, being Samuel Gehr's subdivision of Blocks 22 and 24 in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of Section 33, Township 39, N. of Range 14 east. Rosential & Penn, attorneys.—40,534. P. B. Gengoult v. Bailey & Brothers. Assumpsit, $1,000 and costs. R. B. Roberts, attorney.—40,535. James Barbour v. James Fallo, Mechanics' lien, $412.42. Bountree & McHugh.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

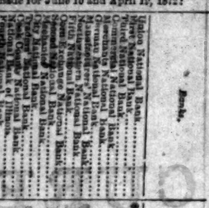
G. N. 7,537. People ex rel. Bexford, Treasurer and *ex officio* Collector of Cook County, v. John M. Pearson. Motion for leave. On motion, affidavits, and notice, leave to file copy of transcript, and objections to judgment sustained and order for execution.—4,188. People *ex rel.* Hayes v. N. B. Boyden, Justice of the Peace, Defendant. Transcript from Supreme Court filed. Judgment reversed

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.

The following is a summary of the condition of the National Banks of Chicago, compiled from their reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, to show their condition at the close of business on Oct. 3, 1872. The summary includes all the items in the published reports of the banks, and the footings of the several columns show the aggregate condition of the banks as compared with the same at the date of their statements made for June 10 and April 12, 1872:



	Oct. 3.	June 10.	April 12.
Loans and discounts	$ 20,178,000	$ 19,000,000	$ 18,000,000
Overdrafts	1,000	1,000	1,000
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
U. S. bonds on hand	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Due from redeeming agents	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Due from other banks and bankers	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Checks and other cash items	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bills of other banks	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fractional currency	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Specie	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Legal tender notes	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$ 20,178,000	$ 19,000,000	$ 18,000,000
Capital stock paid in	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Undivided profits	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
National bank notes outstanding	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
State bank notes outstanding	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dividends unpaid	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Individual deposits	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
U. S. deposits	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Due to National Banks	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Due to other banks and bankers	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Notes and bills rediscounted	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bills payable	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$ 20,178,000	$ 19,000,000	$ 18,000,000

One more bank is included in the above table than in our previous tabulation of bank statements, the Scandinavska Bank having been organized as a National, and now makes its first statement under the law.

Comparing the condition of the nineteen banks that made statements on both occasions, we find a decrease of $2,717,000 in deposits; a decrease of $971,122 in cash and securities on hand; a decrease of $1,346,760 in exchange (or amounts due from all our correspondents, as part of the country,) and decrease of $1,024,910 in loans.

These important changes reflect the stringency that had prevailed in this market at the date of the reports. Business men wanted to pay not only their own money, but were obliged to pay that left with the banks. Thus, while the deposits of the nineteen National Banks had fallen off nearly $3,000,000, the loans had been reduced $1,000,000, and the difference had to be supplied out of the available means of the banks, which accounts for the reduction of over $2,000,000 in the cash and exchange at their command.

In the item of "securities on hand for deposit means," includes their cash on hand, the bonds and securities on hand (but not the bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer, except in the case of the Cook County $100,000 deposited to secure Government deposits), and the amounts due from all other banks. All the items here included are available for the prompt liquidation of indebtedness to depositors, and the changes in the aggregate of these items, as well as of these heart to indebtedness, will show to depositors the ability of the bank to liquidate, much better than the mere increase of merely *legal tenders* on hand.

It will be seen that the average of "cash means" was nearly 4 per cent less than on June 10. Not less than half-a-dozen of the banks were below the requisite 15 per cent in reserve, and, in the case of one bank, the whole of the "available means" only made a little more than the amount which, in accordance with the law, it should hold in actual cash. Now York dec. The fact that the banks have been managed with great ability and carefulness through the trying circumstances of the last month, and their present statement is even more favorable than anticipated, is gratifying to those who have had experience of the pressure which had been and is yet, brought to bear upon them to induce them to expand.

The order in which the names of the banks are arranged in the above table is the same in which they were arranged a little over one year ago, the banks being arranged in accordance with the law according with the amount of their deposits. The discrepancies from that order in the present instance show the changes in the relative positions of the banks in that respect since about a year ago.

The penalty for violations of natural laws inevitably falls somewhere, and on somebody. This principle is illustrated in the influence which it can now be seen, the various corners in wheat, oats, and corn in this market during the summer, had in helping to produce the present stringency of money. The gambling operations in those articles of Trade maintained prices in the West above what those grains were worth to ship to the East. This clogged the eastward movement of produce at a time when it should have been most active, and left the vessels and railroads with but little to do. But "every dog has his day." The railroad and vessel-owners now find that the business they were cheated out of during the summer has all to be done yet, and, though they can now carry only a small portion of the products to the East that should go there before the close of navigation, they charge the same price for a little that they would for a great deal, and it been allowed to come in its proper season. This is, of course, not the sole cause of the present stringency in the West, but it has been the means of greatly aggravating the evils of the situation. The cities sold more goods to the country this year than usual. City merchants knew there were large crops in the country to market, and expected to get their pay without difficulty. Well, while it is known that the volume of products to come forward is larger than usual, it never becomes apparent that the transportation facilities from Chicago eastward are much less, in proportion, than in previous years.

The high price of iron has stimulated the demand for Lake Superior ores, and drawn off a good many vessels into that trade, so that in one way or another the facilities for transportation eastward are much diminished in proportion to the products yet to be marketed, hence the low prices of products in the country and the inability of farmers to pay debts, and hence, also, the necessity for borrowing experienced by city merchants.

In the local money market the week closes with a quieter feeling than it began. Money is extremely tight yet, everybody acknowledges it, and all creditors are disposed to be as lenient as they can. As long as this spirit is maintained it will greatly alleviate the evils of the stringency.

The banks, however, still find the demands of their regular customers to be greater than they can meet.

In the open market good business paper with two names sells at 1½ to 2 per cent per month. On collateral money is to be had at from 12 to 15 per cent per annum.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium, and was firm at that price.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Oct. 12 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 4,383,920.94	$ 878,804.99
Tuesday	3,341,106.42	541,686.38
Wednesday	3,618,060.71	784,679.18
Thursday	3,119,288.19	851,521.20
Friday	3,671,548.43	377,751.26
Saturday	3,033,087.18	397,075.07
Total	$22,065,970.42	$ 4,017,162.67
Corresponding week last year, no clearings.		

LATTER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The gold market was dull and steady at 113¾@113¾ throughout the day. Loans were from 1 to 2 per cent. The daily clearings were about $47,000,000. The specie exports for the week amounted to $167,773.00.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady at 108¾ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling, and 110¾ for sight.

The bank statement is favorable, and shows a net gain of $6,254,400 in the legal reserve. The banks now hold $23,870,400 above the 25 per cent required by law.

Money was easy during the morning at 5@7 per cent, but declined to 3@4 per cent in the afternoon.

Governments were dull and steady, with but little if any change in prices from yesterday.

State bonds were dull and generally unchanged.

The stock market was strong, and advanced, but, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Rock Island, business generally was very moderate. Pacific Mail advanced from 84 to 84½; Rock Island from 108¾ to 110¾. There were advances, also, in Union Pacific, Western Union, and Lake Shore. The changes in other shares were slight and unimportant. At the close the general market was firm.

Sterling exchange, 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	110½	Coupons, '67	114¾
Coupons, '65	113¾	Coupons, '68	114¾
Coupons, 10-40s	112¾	Currency 6s	117½
Coupons, '81 (new)	111½	New 5s	110¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6s	92	Virginia, old	44
Tennessee, old	70	North Carolina, 6s	35½
Tennessee, new	58¼	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginia, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	45	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel	84½	Wabash	70¾
Quicksilver	34½	Wabash pfd	87
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	97¾
Wells' Fargo	95	Terre Haute	20
American Express	60	Terre Haute pfd	60
United States Ex	53½	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	84¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	114
New York Central	96½	C. C. & I. C.	65¾
Erie	20½	C. & R. I.	97
Harlem	124¾	Lake Shore	92¾
Michigan Central	91¼	Illinois Central	127¾
Pittsburgh	88¾	Del., Lack. & W.	98¾
Reading	98¾	Ohio & Miss.	30¾
Ft. Wayne	97½	Ohio & Miss. pfd	90
Rock Island	110¾	Pacific Mail	84¾
St. Paul	75¾	St. Louis & Pitts	36¾

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; there were none reported for the corresponding time a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,269		3,452	
Wheat, bu	88,620		77,227	
Corn, bu	135,385		133,353	
Oats, bu	90,670		83,760	
Rye, bu	2,570		1,800	
Barley, bu	51,830		48,305	
Grass seed, lbs	26,800		63,976	
Flax seed, lbs	197,500		141,800	
Broom corn, lbs	24,700		14,600	
Cured meats, lbs	54,200		92,210	
Beef, tcs			230	
Pork, brls			20	
Lard, lbs	6,010		77,875	
Tallow, lbs	18,940		22,940	
Butter, lbs	69,250		94,270	
Live hogs, No	5,520		4,520	
Cattle, No	1,698		1,920	
Sheep, No	731		850	
Hides, lbs	141,700		44,450	
Highwines, brls	297		319	
Wool, lbs	38,680		21,000	
Potatoes, bu	13,635		30	
Lumber, m feet	3,405		2,100	
Shingles m	1,190		1,350	
Lath, m	610		210	
Salt, brls			1,097	

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as denoted. There were none reported for the fire week, one year ago:

RECEIPTS.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 7.
	1872.	1872.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	37,918	35,393	30,486	
Wheat, bu	632,995	656,000	536,451	
Corn, bu	699,015	1,005,402	1,068,402	
Oats, bu	364,195	344,800	292,000	
Rye, bu	33,994	39,928	122,598	
Barley, bu	346,519	367,595	309,480	
Grass seed, lbs	182,000	182,000	32,462	
Cattle, No	12,588	14,100	10,284	
SHIPMENTS.				
Flour, brls	31,178	30,529	29,267	
Wheat, bu	620,313	599,318	574,000	
Corn, bu	565,511	1,232,314	636,711	
Oats, bu	459,588	253,714	111,833	
Rye, bu	9,320	19,059	24,046	
Barley, bu	52,687	48,000	52,000	
Live hogs, No	4,520	4,520	3,000	
Cattle, No	37,779	47,201	36,000	
Cattle, No	6,907	6,188	7,135	

Withdrawn from store on Friday, for city consumption: 1,374 bu wheat, 5,129 bu corn, 3,061 bu oats, 115 bu rye, 6,574 bu barley. Withdrawn for do, during the past week: 21,864 bu wheat, 34,875 bu corn, 52,926 bu oats, 1,837 bu rye, 49,261 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 38 cars wheat, 214 cars and 11,700 bu corn, 61 cars oats, 12 cars rye, 110 cars barley. Total (657 cars), 235,000 bu.

The trade in dressed hogs, reported this morning, was 500 head, averaging not less than 200 lbs, seller December and first half of January, at $5.25 @ 100 lbs.

The leading produce markets—exclusive of provisions—were generally dull and weak, with lower prices, owing to reported stringency in New York, and light receipts here. The shipping movement was more active, and that of the banks, except barley, was somewhat improved. The only difficulty in the way of much larger receipts here is that of procuring cars to bring in the grain. They could be obtained to fill at Peoria, Kramer & Co. one shipper who wanted 30 cars this week was supplied with 8; and an order for 400 cars was "filled" with 33. The farmers thus find it difficult to get rid of their produce, even at greatly reduced prices, and this activity characterized the grocery trade to-day, and firmness prevailed in all departments of the market. The late advance in freights has checked the downward tendency in those articles which there was weakness, and the goods that before were firm are now nominally higher. In sugars a slight advance is noted in patent cut loaf, in No. 7 and in extra C, with which exceptions quotations remain unchanged. The demand for domestic and foreign dry goods continues large, and a firm healthy tone still pervades the market. Prices were without material alteration, but standard cottons, dark prints, and the heavier woollens are firmly held with greater firmness than formerly. Stocks are large, assorted, and are sufficient to meet all demands. The cheese market was strong, with a tendency to advance, as stocks are running low, and factorymen are generally asking higher prices. Trade was reported active at 13@14c for Western factory, and at 14½@15½c for New York do. The butter market was again firm for choice qualities, there being really buyers at 26@28c, but for the poorer sorts holders evinced an unyielding feeling, the increasing supply having a weakening tendency. Groceries remain quiet and firm at the late reduction, or at 37c for Stark, at 36c for Ludlow, at 35c for Lowrison, and at 33c for Mount Vernon. There was no change in prices of coal; $6.50@10.00 for Lackawanna, Erie, and the Wheeling and Hocking Valley, and $6.00 for Wilmington, being the only quotable article. Dried fruits remain inactive and unchanged. The lower rates for freights on Hops again caused a decline of ½c, and the market closed weak at 38@39c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork, seller March, at $23.50; 400 brls mess do, seller December, quoted at 24¼@24½c. Summer-cured hogs sold at 6¾@6¾c, boxed. English meats, for delivery in December and January, sold at 6¾c, seller December, quoted at 4¼@4

unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 [illegible]
No. 2 at $1.16½; Corn dull; No. 2, 34½c. Oats [illegible]
ley: No. 2 at $1.16½; Corn dull; No. 2, 34½c. Oats [illegible]
Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 68c.
FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 16c; Oswego, 20c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 115,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 115,000 bu.

TOLEDO, Oct. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; extra white Michigan, $1.22; No. 1 do, 1.61; amber Michigan, $1.48@1.49; No. 1 do, 1.35; No. 2 red, $1.34. No. 1 white, 1.43; No. 2 do, 1.39; No. 1 [illegible]
ready; high-mixed, 43@43½c; low-mix, 41@41½c. Oats [illegible]
ley: No. 1, 83½c; No. 2, 73½c; rejected, 72½c; [illegible]
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; [illegible]
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in light supply; extra family at $4.50@7.00; A No. 1, $7.00; [illegible]
family, $8.50@8.25.
PROVISIONS—Very firm; supply nearly exhausted; mess pork, $13.75@14.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear sides, 11½c; clear sides, 12c packed. Bulk sides, 6½c loose. Sugar-cured hams, 15@16c. Lard, 14@15c.
WHISKEY—Firm at 88@90c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible] Industry, Manitowoc, 50 m lumber.
[illegible] Oronoa, St. Joseph, sundries.
[illegible] Rueboygan, Milwaukee, 143 pkgs [illegible], 304 bu [illegible]
[illegible] Potshoo, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
[illegible] Kitty Grant, Sauguatuck, 70 M lumber.
[illegible] Curieux, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
[illegible] Pilgrim, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 30 m lath.
[illegible] Trinidad, Muskegon, 200 brls salt.
[illegible] C. North, Manitowoc, 7,000 cedar posts.
[illegible] Fay, Grosse Point, 8 yds gravel.
[illegible] City of Madison; Marquette, 140 tons iron ore, 161 tons railroad iron, 100 half brls fish and sundries.
[illegible] Chicago, Buffalo, 1,074 pkgs fish, 160 bars railroad iron, 170 tons pig iron and sundries.
[illegible] B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 885 bars railroad iron, 160 tons pig iron and sundries.
[illegible] Mechanic, Oconto, 200 m lumber.
[illegible] Thomas, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
[illegible] Moselle, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
[illegible] Raffael, Green Bay, 109 cds lath.
[illegible] Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
[illegible] Delphia, Oconto, 135 m lumber, 40 m lath.
[illegible] Hoyt, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
[illegible] Schooner, Pentwater, 25 m lumber, 400 lagging.
[illegible] Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
[illegible] New Hampshire, Grand Haven, 25 m lumber.
[illegible] Bass, Kewaunee, 3,700 brls salt.
[illegible] Mississippi, Muskegon, 400 m lath, 50 m lumber.
[illegible] Grant, Green Bay, 120 m staves, 40,102 headings.
[illegible] Meridian, Muskegon, 98 m lumber, 19 m lath.
[illegible] H. Wormer, Vermillion, 470 tons limestone.
[illegible] Lawrence, Horse's Pier, 35 cds wood, 40 cds bark.
[illegible] Nelson, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
[illegible] Retrod, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
[illegible] Ellen, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
[illegible] A. Travis, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 20 m lath.
[illegible] F. Wade, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
[illegible] Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 9 m lath.
[illegible] Bennett, Muskegon, 68 m lumber.
[illegible] H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 113 cds wood.
[illegible] Venture, Stone's Creek, 60 m lumber, 22 [illegible]
[illegible] Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
[illegible] Wyoming, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
[illegible] Harvest, Grand Haven, 269 m lumber.
[illegible] Augusta, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
[illegible] Daylight, Bass Island, 450 tons brown stone.
[illegible] Antelope, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 20 m lath.
[illegible] Jennie Floy, White Lake, 854 m lumber.
[illegible] Scott, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
[illegible] Scoville, Muskegon, 30 m lumber, 75 m lath.
[illegible] Jones, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
[illegible] Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
[illegible] H. Gordon, Muskegon, 100 tons salt.
[illegible] Wade, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
[illegible] Kalamazoo, White Lake, 160 m lumber, 40 m lath.
[illegible] Muskegon, 25 m lumber.
[illegible] Harrison, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
[illegible] Bailey's Harbor, 80 cds wood, 4,300 telegraph [illegible]
[illegible] Gunter, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
[illegible] Brown's Bay, 60 cds wood.
[illegible] F. Allen, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
[illegible] Wolverine, Grand Haven, 240 m lumber.
[illegible] City of Erie, Grand Haven, 240 m lumber.
[illegible] Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 77 [illegible] fish, 53 tubs butter and cheese.
[illegible] Nelson Corning, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
[illegible] Nicholson, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
[illegible] C. Ray, Manitowoc, 90 cds wood, 1,000 lagging.
[illegible] Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
[illegible] Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
[illegible] Emery, Oconto, 150 m lumber, 37 m lath.
[illegible] Oconto, Oconto, 200 m lumber.
[illegible] Ryan, White Lake, 60 m lumber, 30 m lath.
[illegible] Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
[illegible] Saxon, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
[illegible] Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
[illegible] Clifford, ... Oct. 12.
[illegible] Philadelphia, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn, 7,000 bu [illegible]
[illegible] Lee, 10,000 bu barley.
[illegible] Morgans, Milwaukee, sundries.
[illegible] Merchant, White Lake, 1,500 bu corn, 302 brls potatoes, and sundries.
[illegible] Evanston, 146 m lumber.
[illegible] Cooper, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
[illegible] Hamilton, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
[illegible] Pound, Houghton, 24,706 lbs [illegible], 60 brls [illegible]
[illegible] Kingston, 20,700 bu wheat.
[illegible] Lawrence, sundries.
[illegible] Blanchard, Buffalo, 30,000 bu barley, 400 brls flour.
[illegible] Buffalo, 25,000 bu barley, 1,200 brls flour, and sundries.
[illegible] Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
[illegible] Mellen, Kingston, 20,145 bu wheat.
[illegible] Buffalo, 13,333 bu barley.
[illegible] Wingate, Kingston, 8,000 bu oats.
[illegible] Hilton, Hilton's Pier, 1,000 bu oats.
[illegible] Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
[illegible] Pentwater, sundries.
[illegible] Kingston, 21,000 bu wheat.
[illegible] Minot, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
[illegible] Stocks, Buffalo, 37,516 bu corn.
[illegible] Glenwood, White Lake, 320 bu oats, 10 brls and sundries.
[illegible] Jamaica, sundries.
[illegible] Lawrence, Horse's Pier, 5,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu corn, and sundries.
[illegible] Mist, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Oct. 12.—Unchanged. Opposite at 12c for 16c for corn to Buffalo. To Kingston, one of 25c on corn. The engagements reported—Propeller Russia, Atlanta, Potomac, sche[illegible] Wm. Peacock, sche Wisconsin, sche Sisco, corn at 15½c; schr Florette, meat by Alaska, barley at 18c, and wheat at 17c; schr Mercer, corn at p. t. To Kingston—Schr Ontario, at 24c. To Grand Sable—Schr Ocean, at 25c. To Cleveland—Schr Ottar, barley at 20c.

Oct. 14.—The rates are unchanged. Charter Barge Yosemite, salt to Tecumseh or Sandwich; barge Neptune, salt to Detroit at 16c; schr Columbia, salt to Erie at 9c per brl. Cuba, 9,000 brls salt to Chicago at 20c per brl; schr Josephine, coal to Milwaukee at $1.50 per ton, free. Schr Walter N. Allen, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton, free. Schr Minnie Slauson, coal to Escanaba at $1.50 per ton, free.

Illinois River Items.

HENNEPIN, Ill., Oct. 12.—River—Arrived—Steamer Gen. Grosh, St. Louis, with one tow-barge for Peru, and dropped two at Peru; Steamer Gen. Lyon, from Peru; steam tug Gem, light, from Hennepin; Steam tug Gem, towing canal boat loaded with lumber for Peru; canal boat Ida with load of flour, for Peru; steamer Lyon, with a party of sportsmen, bound for Peru.

Coal and eight inches of water reported on the bar, and 36 inches on Spar Island.
Left for—Nothing. Passed Out—Carolina, with lumber, and Montauk, with light load of flour, for Peru.
Reported 10 inches of water on the miter sill of the lock.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—Up—Props Japan and W. T. Hutchinson, Nelson Holmes, Middleton and Seaford, Magill, Idaho, and Russia [illegible]

Down—Vanderbilt, Schrs Cecilia and Emerald.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

The northwest brisk.
Propeller Nelson is still on North Point—having lost everything and given up as a total wreck.

MEDFORD RUM.

LAWRENCE & SONS,
ONLY DISTILLERS OF
FORD RUM,
Best Rum in the States.
's Medford Old Rum
test grades and of all ages.
LARGEST STOCK OF THE
Old Rum in the World.
ular. Our trade marks are patented.
ed against imitation.
ECT TO US, and no insure satisfaction.
LAWRENCE & SONS,
Broad-st., Boston.

EDUCATIONAL.

ional Telegraph College,
alle-st., Office, Room 79,
Taught by Operator. Address
& WATSON FORBES, Principals.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Selling by Weight—Shipping Packages—Scales for the Farm—Apple-Sauce vs. Apple-Butter.

To The Chicago Tribune:

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHARLESTAN, Ill., Oct. 12.

While it is generally conceded that the selling of vegetables and fruit by weight is as necessary to fair dealing as the selling of grain by that standard, yet no one attempts to enforce it; and it appears that nothing short of a general movement will accomplish the result. The State Horticultural Society has recommended that course, time and again; the Board of Trade has admitted its correctness, but has not had the courage or tact to adopt it. It is time something was done to arrest the growing evil of selling by the package. Our half-bushel peach-basket is now whittled down to a level eight quarts when heaped to its utmost capacity. Splint after splint has disappeared, and if the whittling continues but a short time longer, the half-bushel peach-basket will hold but a single peach; and, instead of calling it a bushel of peaches, as now, it will be a peach in a basket. Who is responsible for all this? Why, the basket-maker, of course; for who can make a peach-basket hold more than the manufacturer intended? No one, of course; but the basket-makers know that the peach must will buy the basket that will receive the fewest peaches to fill it; and that is why splint after splint has disappeared. Gentlemen of the Board of Trade, this is too much like boys' play, and it is your duty to step in and make a few needful regulations in this matter. Pass an order that all the members of the Board shall buy and sell by weight all products that are now sold by weight or measure, and the whole Northwest would soon adopt the rule.

Try and do something to take off the corner of both producer and consumer at heart. Then, come up to the work and reform this petty cheating that is everywhere present, from the basket-maker to the man who hands the product of the orchard and the garden over to the consumer. How much in pounds, or of measure, is received for a bushel of apples? No one can tell. It ranges from two and a half to three and a half bushels. Those barrels are sent from the city to all the points of trade, and the returns are filled with potatoes, apples, cabbages, turnips, onions, beans, and nuts, which are sold to the dealer by the barrel, not by weight; while the dealer sells by measure, and by wine measure when it is possible to do so. This evil is not improving in the least, and it is time that some effort was made to reform it. The Board of Trade should resolve that, after the 1st of November, all produce that comes into the hands of its members shall be sold by weight, and the good work will be accomplished.

Basket-makers, coopers, and box-makers will then adapt themselves to the new order of things, and the package will all be made with regard to economy in shipping, and not, as now, with a view to the cheating of the consumer.

I trust that some member of the Board will take the matter in hand, and I push this thing through to a successful conclusion. In all the West Coast, and as far east as Colorado, all these things are sold by weight: if you ask for a half-bushel of peaches, they are weighed for you, and one fault may get just the same quantity for the same amount of money. A bushel of apples weighs from 44 to 48 pounds, and we might average it at 45. Ten pounds is all a customer should get for a peck of apples. Then, why not weigh and take the number of pounds? Every farmer should have scales for the selling of his produce. A farmer told me yesterday that he had lost more in selling hay by guessing than would pay for a hay-scale. Nearly all of our large stock-men have large scales, and, instead of guessing at the weight, it is reduced to certainty. I have a hay-scale that has been in use for eight years, and, in all that time it has required no repairs, and was always ready to tell a half-pound the true weight. It has been of real value in regulating the loads for market, and in correcting the slight errors that sometimes creep into village-weighing. Scales that will weigh a half ton may be had for $10, and those that will weigh half and three tons of the largest coal only a trifle more; so cheap is no excuse in regard to the sort of scales. I have a custom to guess at my corn or potato crop, but the scales give me the exact figures. Now, if I sell a load of hay, a ½ a ton of hay, a load of potatoes, or a load of corn, the scales are ready to reduce them to cash.

APPLE-SAUCE VS. APPLE-BUTTER.

Apple-sauce is a New England invention, or at least became a prominent feature among the other stores of a New England kitchen. The custom extended into New York, and travelled out with the extension of the orchards; but, as an all hour, some one [illegible] nice than wine, and over the kettle of apple-sauce and stirred until all its particles had been reduced to a pulp, and the cider [illegible] oiled to a black liquid, and then incorporated into the yielding, plastic pulp. Then added a little [illegible] changed the material by giving it a excess of flavor, and thus rendering it of more value for food, as it is not too rich to be eaten by quantity; hence the inventor named it

APPLE BUTTER.

[illegible] may be a good thing for the city folks to have in a small way, but, as compared to good, old-fashioned apple-sauce, is just nowhere.

Two gallons boiled into one, and the apples thoroughly cooked in this liquid, is the whole secret of boiling. The apples are pared and quartered, and care is had to cook them just enough so as not to make a mush of them, but the pieces remain as large as possible. Spices are preferred, and the old Pound [illegible] or other books have it, Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet, is the favorite. It is a large yellow [illegible] much given to being a whitish-colored [illegible] among the substantial [illegible] of the good old times, when people ate to live and grew robust on plain, solid food. We [illegible] to the table some of its old-time [illegible] and one of these is the apple-sauce [illegible] set aside by the more pretentious [illegible] and most-demanding apple-butter.

[illegible] neighbor, Mrs. Sam Jones, came over last [illegible] to see if we had any good, old-fashioned [illegible]

I could almost see a tear start in [illegible] when one of the girls asked her; by way [illegible] were, what she wanted of pumpkins. "For [illegible] of course. Somehow I cannot get Sam to [illegible] pumpkin. He says the striped bug [illegible] the plants. I wonder if he cannot [illegible] of the pumpkin-vines as [illegible] as the cucumbers and squash-[illegible] some people prefer squash [illegible] may be the secret after all." [illegible] the Hubbard or a Boston Marrow? [illegible] of them; in short, nothing [illegible] yellow pumpkin would please [illegible] pumpkins had been planted in the [illegible] not long looked after in time, the [illegible] had taken the entire lot; but the [illegible] is a very good substitute when [illegible] not used to it. But my kind neighbor [illegible] not to mind so easily. "Mr. Bural," [illegible] a shame that man who claims to [illegible] farmers as you, and Sam do, cannot [illegible] pumpkin for pies. Next month [illegible] Thanksgiving, and then what is to [illegible] squash pies, will you?"

[illegible] and I am determined to hunt [illegible] for that interesting occasion. [illegible] some apple-sauce, neighbor? Her eyes [illegible] like a full barrel of it. Do you suppose [illegible] apple-sauce; why, neighbor [illegible] full barrel of it. Do you suppose [illegible] apple-sauce, cheese, and a cup of [illegible] meal; that is, I mean, when one is [illegible] or has not the help to get up the [illegible] for dinner, these things make a nice [illegible] that he first one in getting up a [illegible] of our neighbors are making apple-[illegible] well, let them sweat and worry them-[illegible] stuff, if they please, and have [illegible] stirred to a paste, and the [illegible] under the idea that they have [illegible] It is a great burlesque to [illegible] Give me the simple apple-[illegible] neighbors may have this absurd [illegible] apple-sauce spoiled with an [illegible] You recollect telling me, [illegible] sewing machine had been of [illegible] to women as a labor-saving [illegible] simply for the reason that dresses [illegible] much useless work added to [illegible] to the labor added to the [illegible] sauce to make the so-called apple-butter. There are two things that I'm sure ought to put on the market for city use, and those are apple-sauce by the keg and barrel, and pumpkin prepared for pies. When I was a girl, we used to dry pumpkins for winter use, and, at one time, father took a sack full of those dried pumpkins to mill to have them ground, and the good old miller thought he could grind them, as they were so nicely dried; but it proved a failure, for the pumpkin filled the grooves in the mill-stones, and it required no small amount of labor to put them in order again. The Alden process will no doubt make a desirable article."

I wish there were more farmers' wives like my good, kind, considerate neighbor; her management of the household has been the means of making my neighbor, Sam Jones, a well-to-do thrifty farmer.

When it is so difficult to obtain help in the kitchen, it appears to me that any plan where by labor may be saved, ought to be hailed with joy, instead of adding to the daily task. RURAL.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Translated from the Revue des Deux Mondes of Sept. 15.

The grand International conclave has been a failure. M. Karl Marx, the members of the Paris Commune, representatives from all countries, were there. There was even an American delegate, who came to plead the cause of "free-love." All this did no good. The grand, solemn revolutionary manifestation has lost its effect. This one did not even excite the curiosity that commonly makes such an important demonstration a success.

This was not because the Congress of The Hague differed materially from those that preceded it, nor because it lacked a certain sort of interest. On the contrary, it fulfilled every condition of such a reunion. From the first, no occasion for indulging in all manner of radical eccentricities was let slip. For the hundredth time, war was declared against all Governments, and the destruction of the bourgeois of every country and every sort was vowed. The delegates made no exception even for the "radical bourgeoisie," solemnly proclaiming that "the supporters of the Left were as detestable as the supporters of the Right," and that "the Gambettists are as odious as the Thiers." The Commune was glorified, and, at the same time, a secret revealed well calculated to make M. Bismarck review the past. It was, that, if the Commune had been established in Paris on Sept. 5, 1870, the war would have been ended. How do they know? Because the Commune would have been the day after, also proclaimed at Berlin, and the two wings would at once have clasped hands across the ruins of all Governments and all aristocratic burgesses! M. Bismarck has had a lucky escape, and France has lost a happy chance of salvation,—provided that she would not have been hurried in an instant into a deeper abyss.

At bottom, aside from its speech-making and its blundering, the Congress of The Hague has, perhaps, from certain points of view, a more serious interest. It is not merely a revelation, once more, of the moral or mental state of this strange world; it is the visible sign of an important crisis, near at hand, in the International. There were at The Hague two parties, the Federalists and the Centralizers. The former came with the intention of abolishing the London Council-General, which they accused of despotism, of tyranny, and, perhaps, of some other peccadilloes of a financial nature. M. Karl Marx, the great International ruler, with his retinue, made up of the debris of the Parisian Commune, was there to direct the defence of the Council-General. This was not all. The Federalists, perhaps only for the sake of appearance, refused to meddle in politics. The Centralizers, under the inspiration of M. Karl Marx, proceeded to set to work modify the statutes of the International, that they could have absolute control of the political action of the Sections. They wished to put the Society on a purely military basis.

The strife has been bitter between the two parties. How has it ended? It would be difficult to tell which remains master of the field. The Council-General survives, but it is transported clear away to New York. On the other hand, the proposition to make the International a political force was lost in the confusion, amid the violent recriminations of the chief orators, as they accused each other of an inability to comprehend the situation. When the Hollanders, who had the pleasure of attending the sessions as they would a show, said this, they also forgot themselves into a party, resolved to give pleasure to the spectators, and answered the harangues of the Internationalists by singing their patriotic song: "The man who has Netherland blood in his veins loves from the bottom of his heart his God and his King." Suddenly, Congress and orators disappeared. Some returned to London, whence they had come; others betook themselves to Amsterdam, where they were comforted by a banquet. The schism is complete. The delegates left without knowing what had been done, after contradictory and confusing votes. The only clear thing is the attempt of the Jacobine party to appropriate to themselves this terrible machine—the International. Nevertheless, the society will ever be of some interest, since it has to do with workingmen. But what role did laborers play in the Congress of The Hague? How did it concern itself with their interests? Of veritable laborers, there was scarcely one there. There were journalists, physicians, men without occupation, the declaimers at Clubs,—these were the men who gesticulate across the stage. As for the interests of workingmen, no one spoke of them, except to say that the proletariat must first conquer the bourgeoisie in order to make law for it. This is the eternal history: The party-cry is the interests of the workingman; social and political destruction is the party-aim. The workmen are the first dupes of the agitators, who use them to rob them of their victory, if they succeed,—to leave them to the tender mercies of warfare, if they fail. Thus progresses the enrichment of workers and work.

THE "AMERICA" DISASTER.

Sixty Lives Lost—Women and Children Burned and drowned.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer America left San Francisco for Hong Kong on the 1st of August, carrying 85 cabin passengers, 175 Chinese in the steerage, a large miscellaneous freight, and about $1,500,000 in treasure. She reached the harbor of Yokohama, Japan, safely, at 7 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, Aug. 24, 1872, within an hour of the time she was due. During the day the Yokohama and Shanghai freights, the mails, and all the treasure excepting about $400,000 had been transferred. When arriving in port she had on board her saloon passengers and 175 Chinese. The majority of these had taken a holiday on the shore and had not returned to the ship when the fire broke out. The ship had been coaling during the day, and the coolies ceased work at the usual hour. "All safe," was the reply at 10 o'clock.

THE "JAPAN HERALD'S" ACCOUNT.

At about half-past 10 the stewardess of the ship returned on board from the settlement. She went into her cabin, and, after undressing, went into the saloon, where she fancied she smelt smoke; she waited two or three minutes to assure herself of this, and was going to arouse some one for assistance, when on her way she met Captain Miller, to whom she communicated her suspicions. They returned together into the saloon, and on looking below the deck-lights, the place appeared to be in flames; smoke was then seen issuing from the freight-deck. An immediate alarm was given. The fire-bell was at once rung, and, under the superintendence of Captain Doane, every effort was brought to bear to extinguish the conflagration. Unfortunately, the admirable appliances which existed on board this splendid ship, in the shape of water-pipes laid off everywhere between decks and in the hold, could not be availed of. The fires being out, the steam-pumps, which are available at a moment's notice when the boilers contain steam, could not be set to work to lay on the deluge of water. Blinded with smoke, the officers of the ship maintained their positions until the flames burst through the deck, and when to remain longer would have been to imperil their lives.

The powder magazine next attracted the attention of Captain Doane and officers. This contained about two hundred pounds of powder, and some fifty boxes of cartridges which had been taken on board for Hong Kong during the day. All efforts to flood this, however, proved futile, the smoke and flames rolling on with such rapidity as to prevent any one nearing it. Captain Doane, in his attempt, being overtaken by the flames, and seeing death imminent, jumped overboard to save his life. Although greatly hurt, he managed whilst in the water to keep hold of the cable, from which he was shortly afterwards rescued by Captain Williams, of the Costa Rica. All hopes of the vessel were now given up and attention directed towards saving the lives of the passengers and crew, the former numbering two saloon and 173 Chinese in the steerage.

Boats were lowered and the scurvy lot down, but in consequence of the impossibility of maintaining order among the Chinese, who all crowded upon the side ladder, it suddenly gave way, and those who at the time were upon it—numbering about sixty—were all headlong hurled into the sea, their cries being such that will be long remembered by those who heard them. No means of escape being practicable, the remainder of the passengers and officers of the ship jumped into the sea, from which they were rescued by the ship's boats, a number of which by this time had come close to the wreck. The steamer at this moment was one burning mass from stem to stern, brilliantly illuminating the sky. Efforts were now made to sink her. The barge of the Veloce Pisani came up, and, loading her bow-guns, fired into the ship's hull without the least useful effect. Nothing now remained but to let the fire take its course. Throughout the night she ship burned with great fury, and the morning still found the flames little abated.

INVESTIGATION IN THE CONSULAR COURT.

On the 21st of August a Court of Inquiry concerning the destruction of the steamer was held at the office of the United States Consulate. The Court was presided over by C. O. Sheppard, United States Consul, Captain Pearl (acting senior United States Naval Officer, and Captain Percy, acting as "Assessors." Mr. De Long, United States Minister, occupied a seat on the bench.

The Court, in its decision, goes over all the grounds on which the opinion of the Court is based. We have space only to say that the conclusion was that the steam was too low to work the pumps, and that the vessel might have been saved had there been sufficient fire under the boiler to generate steam. The great loss of life is mainly attributed to the desire of the Chinese to save their property. Many of them were weighed down even after the ship was on fire, and convinced that the fire was the result of intention. Some wretch may have fired the ship for the opportunity to rob the Chinese passengers.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL IN BAD LUCK.

Mr. Sheppard, American Consul at Tien-Tsin, China, who was on his way to take charge of his Consulate, lost everything he had, including his instructions from the Government, his passport, and all his private papers. This same gentleman and his wife lost everything they had on their trip to China three years ago by a railroad disaster on the Union Pacific Road, at Bryan's Station, on Grand River. He advises his friends hereafter to take passage on the train or ship preceding his.

LOSS OF LIFE.

There were 175 passengers on board of the ship, of whom sixty are missing. Three of the crew lost their lives. John H. Barber, a native of Rhode Island, engineer storekeeper; Joseph Ferreira, employed as steerage watchman; and Thomas Bryant, colored, employed as cook, all of whom perished in the flames.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Either from the effects of the high leap or the inhaling of the smoke, Captain Doane, as he struck the water, found his legs paralyzed and himself unable to swim. Twice he sank and rose were near to help him, but on rising for the last time, the friendly hand of Captain Williams of the Costa Rica grasped him by the collar, and he was saved. He was at once taken on board—the Costa Rica and restoratives applied, by the aid of which he gradually revived.

The personal adventures of those who escaped would make a volume of thrilling interest. One of the cabin boys had $2,000 in silver, which he of course tried to save. It is needless to say what became of him. Another Chinaman actually jumped overboard with his box of dollars, and clung to it until picked up. An European gentleman sold me that, upon some one's congratulating this man, he coolly remarked he was "sorry he was not able to save his wife, too." It is a most remarkable characteristic of this mysterious people—the Chinese—that, in the presence of danger, they never so far loose their presence of mind as to forget the love of money. The humanity which Christianized people show, or ought to show, in rescuing women and children and infirm persons in time of peril, never troubles a Chinaman. Their actions under circumstances of this character are as mysterious as the Sphynx itself. Out of the thirty Chinese women and children aboard—the most of whom had their husbands or fathers with them—only five are saved. And as for the poor children, I am credibly informed that at least a part of them perished in the flames. Of the 141 Chinese passengers, fully one-third of their number were lost.

The loss, directly and indirectly, to the Pacific Mail Company, will not fall short of $2,000,000.

THE FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia (Oct. 10) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The greatest outrage ever perpetrated upon the ballot-box, throwing into the shade even the gigantic frauds of which Tammany was guilty in 1868, was completed to-day by the so-called official canvass of the Return Judges of Philadelphia. Hartranft's majority, after having been reported at 23,000, and then reduced to about 17,000 in order to make it look more natural, has been at length fixed at 20,437 by the vote of the Return Judges, and has been finally fixed at 20,437 to save the wages of the Ring, who had made bets that the Penitentiary candidate would run ahead of his ticket, and that he would have more than 30,000 majority in this city. To say that this result has been honestly obtained would be to insult the common sense of every one who knows anything about Philadelphia politics, and the worst of it all is that respectable men, solid merchants and bankers of the Quaker City, to whom the people look as examples of honor and integrity, not only know how the will of the people has been subverted, but their sense of political morality has been so blunted that they have actually signed petitions to get their money to help accomplish it.

Nobody in this city pretends that the election on Tuesday was honestly or fairly conducted, or that the ballots were rightly counted. The evidence of fraud is found in the very returns themselves. If there was a weak man on the Grant-Cameron ticket, it was he whose name was at its head, while a great part of the strength of the Liberal ticket was given to it by the name of Buckalew. I think it needs no argument to prove that honest Democrats, whatever they might think of the action of the Baltimore Convention, and however they might intend to vote in November, could have no motive for deserting Buckalew and voting for Hartranft. It is a supposition that shocks the common sense. If the case had been reversed, and Buckalew's character had been proved to be as bad as Hartranft's, if it had been necessary to pardon a Penitentiary convict in order to get a witness to prove his honesty, and even if that witness had refused to swear to the statement to which he put his name, while his opponent had kept himself pure through long years of public service, and earned the reputation of being an honest man and statesman, we might have expected to see his political friends deserting him, and going to the other side. But Hartranft did not have the entire support even of his own party. Three formidable organizations that have heretofore acted with the Republican party refused to vote for him—the Liberal Republicans, led by Colonel McClure; the honest Grant Republicans led by Colonel Forney, and the Municipal Reform Association. These all supported Buckalew, and two of them exerted their influence for the election of Mercur, to be Supreme Court Judge, and yet, in spite of these facts, Hartranft is reported as running ahead of the remainder of the ticket—ahead even of Mercur, who has the respect and confidence of all honest voters in his party.

Need I tell you how this was done? The whole nefarious plan was spread before the country days before the election, and letters from this city already printed have given some of the particulars. In the first place, repeating and ballot-box stuffing was never so boldly and openly practiced on before, even in this city. Gangs of repeaters from New York and other States, and from certain wards in this city, were regularly organized, and went from poll to poll, voting during the day from ten to fifty times; they were protected by the police and United States Deputy Marshals, and sometimes led by the former to the citizen's desks. They would carry in the morning on the names of well known citizens, who, later in the day, were hustled away from the polls, and threatened with arrest for repeating if they insisted on their right to vote. I learned, to-day, of one case in the Nineteenth Ward. An old merchant, personally known to every one of the election officers, and a Republican, who intended to scratch Hartranft's name from his ticket, found that his name had been voted on by a repeater; he insisted on his right to vote, and went to the City Hall to get the opinion of the State District-Attorney and of one of the Judges. Armed with these, which were favorable to his claim, he returned to the poll, and found that during his absence a second repeater had voted on his name. There was not in the whole city, probably, a single precinct in which this false personation was not carried on to a greater or less extent, and in some wards the fraudulent votes thus cast amounted to thousands. Men were bought as they never were before. There are, in every party, men of easy morals always in the market and for sale. The Democratic organization in the campaign now closed was less compact than it has generally been, and thousands of Democrats, seeing that they could hope for nothing in their own party, "sold out." Cameron and Company had the money, and were ready to pay any price. On the other hand, the Ring, a band some of the Democrats who have always been most active in elections entirely in their power. I have been told to-day that Leach, the Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, was a member of "the Whiskey Ring, and that the statement which Mara has made, containing serious charges against him. This statement was used to force him to the support of Hartranft, the alternative being a prosecution in which he would not have United States District Attorney Swope to defend him. Other leading Democrats, also implicated, were ordered to "keep quiet," and their Lieutenants bought over to the support of the Ring. Grant men implicated by this same statement of Mara's are protected by the United States Government through its representative, Swope, who defends Mara in returns for the affidavits. Thus Grant's Administration takes a criminal and extorts from him a statement implicating leading members of both parties. For that paper the United States District Attorney comes from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia to defend the criminal, holds it *in terrorem* over the heads of the Democrats implicated, and, by threatening prosecution if they dare to oppose the Ring, and threatens Mara with the Penitentiary if he allows a word about the Grant Republicans who aided and abetted him in crime, and who were candidates for office, to escape his lips. A more shameful story was never written. Finally, there was false counting such as was never known before. The evidence of this is also patent. Three separate majorities were returned after the votes had been counted, the Ring being unable to determine at what figure to place it. What is to be done about it? That question can only be answered after the smoke of the battle has more nearly cleared away.

A Case of Brothers.

From the New York Tribune.

General Thomas Ewing, Jr., who was of counsel in the Pacific Railroad Eastern Division business, writes a letter to show that the "Blaine of Maine," commended among the men with whom stock was placed, is not Speaker Blaine, but his brother, John E. Blaine. This confirms the statement of Mr. Stewart, an attorney in the pending litigations, whose letter we published some days ago; and we have to say, very frankly, that, in view of General Ewing's character and position, it seems to us entirely satisfactory and trustworthy explanation. We take pleasure, therefore, in withdrawing, in the promptest and fullest manner, the imputations upon Speaker Blaine, in consequence of his supposed personal connection with this business; and in stating that the evidence seems conclusive that it is not he, but his brother, who is meant in the list by the entry "Blaine of Maine." We derived our positive information from the certified list, still in our possession, from lawyers in the case, and from suitors, who spoke positively of Speaker Blaine as the man. And now we think it time that Judge Johnson, one of the parties to the litigation, to come to the front.

We do not enter upon the questions raised as to the propriety of the transactions detailed in the list. Some of them are described in the document itself as "blackmail;" others there is the significant direction, "cut to the red;" others are marked, "no obligation in the past, look to the future." Perhaps these are all right; but that is one of the exact points in litigation, and General Ewing is, or has been, of counsel on one side. We content ourselves with the exculpation of Speaker Blaine. And that we desire to add, does not, in the least, extend to the equally damaging imputations put upon him by Oakes Ames and Colonel M'Comb. He has not met these, and his comparative silence under them, compared with the hot haste to "advertise" the others, affords strong ground for suspecting that he makes a noise on those he can answer to divert attention from those he cannot answer.

—The remains of General C. C. Loomis, who died in the Insane Asylum, at Washington, D. C., were buried there, in Potter's field, and his Michigan comrades are indignant that Chandler, who was there, should have permitted it. But old Zach. cultivates live soldiers, not dead ones.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and imparts a delightful fragrance.

Brown's Bronchials for Coughs, Colds, etc., only 25 cents. Brown's Soothing Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents For sale by all druggists.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, Debility, and General Prostration, use Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron). It gives best tone. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. For sale by all druggists.

A Universal Article of Faith.—In these days of religious contention it has been thought impossible to indicate an article of faith upon which all sects and parties could unite. That has been found, and a very notable one too, viz.: a belief which is implicit and universal in the excellence of that matchless Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Hard times, malaria, rheumatism, and other vexations of pimplebook paroxysms, who hope to make a market for their own stupidity, will very wisely by resorting to this potent remedy. Its very many imitations are to be shunned as entirely too thin.

Royal Havana Lottery.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Tickets sold at
J. B. MARTINEZ & Co., Bankers,
No. 19 Wall-st., Box 4983 Post Office, New York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF BUGGIES, PHAETONS, AND HORSES, Monday morning, at Buttery, 82 Lake-st. Exchange, 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PUMPS, CARTS, AND HARNESSES for sale at reasonable prices. Apply at 82 Lake-st. HERMAN GOODS DEPOT, 107, 109 and 107 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A NEARLY NEW top buggy. Can be seen in barn rear of 138 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—3 HORSES, 6 & 7 YEARS OLD, COLOR bays and roan, long tails and mane, fit for family, logging or draft purposes. Can be seen at 47 Clark-st., ready to drive, thoroughly broke to railway or street cars, are parted with for no fault, the owner being about to leave the city. Fair and reasonable trial allowed. Warranted sound, kind and true in double or single harness. Also a top buggy and har

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Where and How the Man of Moderate Income Gets His Soggy Biscuit and Muddy Coffee.

Interior View of Houses Where "Boarding by the Day or Week" Is Obtained.

Effect of the Great Fire Upon Cheap Boarding and Lodging Places.

How the Keepers Balance Their Profit and Loss Account.

There are many of the streets of Chicago which, like the image that the great King Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream, are gold at one extremity, and clay at the other, or, to reduce this to a simpler form, fashionable people live at one end, and unfashionable ones at the other. To walk along one of these streets is to run over the whole social scale, and to pass, by transitions sometimes abrupt, sometimes gradual, from wealth to comfort, and from comfort to poverty. To mansions with marble fronts succeed roomy, pleasant frame buildings, standing back from the footway, shaded with trees, and with lawns whose only vegetation is croquet hoops and stakes. These give place to cottages, all varying in style, and whose tiny front yards have flowers and almost invariably a bit of rockwork, the result of the yearning of the soul after some change from the monotony of Chicago scenery. Then the sidewalk becomes more uneven; now and then there are rickety steps to be ascended or descended; the houses, diminishing in size, sometimes face the street, sometimes stand at an angle to it; the yards have neither croquet-hoops nor rockwork; if there are flowers, they are apt to be sunflowers; what ground there is to spare is given up to cabbages; the drying clothes, elsewhere banished to the backyard, are here flaunted in front; the washtub is an honored article of furniture, often displayed on the doorsteps. There are pools of water in the gutters, and geese dispute the road with a passer-by. On summer Sundays man sit on the steps, or lean against the fence in their shirt sleeves, and smoke. Through the open doors, one can see clean sitting rooms, and the women of the house in their best attire. During week-days, unless there is a strike, the men are invisible, but the women appear in the front yards and discuss the affairs of the neighborhood in voices pitched so high that one begins to hear the dialogue before the talkers are fairly in sight. At the other end of the street, summer is spent in darkened rooms. Here it is passed in the open air. The feeding and the correction of children, the preparation of the daily meal and its consumption, are all open to the eye. Further on, the houses grow rarer. There are breaks in the sidewalk, badly supplied by an occasional board. The occasional dwellings sometimes stand on stilts, and sometimes, unfinished in front, show signs of life only in the rear. Their inhabitants are the advance guard of the grand army of laborers and mechanics who have taken possession of this end of the street, and who live comfortably, though sometimes a little roughly, under their own roof-trees. There are not many of the original settlers left. There are entire neighborhoods where none live who do not earn their bread by the toil of their hands, with the exception of the saloon-keepers on the corners of the streets. Here live that majority of the workmen of the city. Their houses and the lives of the inhabitants are open to inspection, but there are others, whose numbers have increased since the fire, who either are unmarried, or who have left their families in other places, and who come here for the harvest-time of high wages. For them there is no domestic felicity. No crying children come their knees to share. No wife, with the frankness characteristic of such, expresses her views on the iniquity of beer-drinking. No landlord, armed with a writ, demands rent or a distrain. They are driven to the tender mercies of a boarding-house for food and lodging.

Nothing is ever said concerning the boarding houses of the poor. There is no limit to the sober jests concerning those of more aristocratic pretensions. That is a dull paper which has not three items on the subject in its column of "Wit and Humor;" that is an uneventful week which does not have a scandal in a fashionable South Side boarding house. The only reference ever made to those of the baser sort, is in the novel, whose heroine, stripped by a forged will, or a designing villain, of the opulence to which she is entitled, takes to sewing, and tolerates existence in a third-class boarding house. Unable to pay her rent, and turned out to starve, her trunk held to cover her debts, she happily meets the blonde young man who stops her as she is hurrying to the river which is crossed by the Bridge of Sighs. The rest of the story is known. This class of dwellings has not been gently dealt with by the novelists. It is the popular impression that the coffee there is always muddy, and that the forks are few of silver. There are persons who have gone as far as Western avenue, that remote precinct, where the sun sets, and the West Side street car horses are stabled, and who, while waiting at noon for a return car, have seen the conductors take from the pails lumps of bread or soggy biscuit and gobs of meat and wedges of pie stowed away in a haphazard-piggledy-piggledy fashion in the pails, and have formed unfavorable impressions of the houses where those gentlemen boarded. Occasionally, as we are roaming along the streets, there comes steaming up from some basement a hideous warm smell, with a certainty of onion, and nearly a certainty of bad lard about it, and we shudder and hurry on, knowing it is a boarding-house.

Homes, like men, have their fates, and not unfrequently degenerate from high beginnings. As straight-out Democrats are left high and dry by an onward current of events which they are impotent to check, and unwilling to encourage, so houses, once in the virtuosity of fashionable districts find their surroundings change—be the influence of business, and unwilling to become respectable stores,—useful members of society,—sinners into boarding houses. They grow dingy; a blind which falls off is never replaced; if repainted, it is always yellow or brown; and, as if their appearance did not sufficiently indicate what they were, they break out in small tin signs lettered, "Boarding by the Day or Week." The person who keeps one of these establishments, if a woman, is called the boarding-mistress; she calls the boarders her men, and not her gentlemen; her idea of heaven is a place where all pay in advance, and to her, "the flesh, the devil, and the devil," which the catechism bids us renounce, are her landlord, an expensive butcher, and her delinquent boarder. The table, which has generally a rough profusion of meats, is not infrequently without napkins. But, since men must wipe their mouths, the edges of the cloth occasionally come to bear greasy stains. Often there are no casters, but vinegar cruets and pepper boxes supply their place. The practice of changing places between courses is not customary. It takes time and crockery, and the boarder is of the opinion that a bit of bread cleans a plate effectually as a rinsing in greasy water, and a wiping with a greasy towel. There is no talking during meals, but much use of the knife and fork, especially of the former.

The opening of one of those second-rate boarding houses in a neighborhood is inevitably followed by that of others, and yet others, until the whole territory is given up to them. As the first vulture which descends upon its prey is followed by scores; as the miner who first strikes some productive gulch has it to himself but a few days, so the first sign of "Boarding by the Day or Week," is the forerunner of a dozen others. Thus they occupy certain portions of Kinzie street, of Washington and Halsted, for instance, the houses are so alike in color; in signs and in dilapidation, that it is almost as perplexing for a tipsy boarder to find his own dwelling at night, as for a bewildered man to return to his berth in a sleeping car. Notwithstanding this tendency to concentration, the boarding mistress is essentially an unsocial creature, and never mixes with those who follow the same business. There is no union between them. It is each one for herself. Life is spent in scolding the servant in the kitchen, and dunning the boarder in the sitting-room. Sunday is distinguished from the other six days of the week, by the fact that breakfast and dinner are somewhat later. Sometimes, remembering the instructions of her youth, she forbids her men to play cards on that day.

But besides these there are many others, of which frequently, the starting point was a saloon. The saloon-keeper, having rooms to spare, hit upon the idea of renting them, and then afterwards of feeding his lodgers. To have men about the house was to ensure him constant custom, and it was a good thing for the boarder who could have all he wanted under the same roof. Of these places, some are quite respectable, others detestable. The best are kept by the Germans. The poorest are the temporary homes of extreme poverty, and of crime. The cooking at the German ones is national, that is, detestable to Americans. The cabbage supplants the potato. Where we use sugar, they use vinegar, and *vice versa*. They are given to grease and gravy, and meat fried in bread-crumbs. The poorer ones are execrable. To describe their cookery is impossible. There was once a restaurant on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, where about noon they had free soup. The smell of that soup, which scented the air for a block, can be easily reproduced in these saloon-boarding houses.

At the time of the fire last year, there were in this city over eight hundred boarding and lodging places, leaving out of consideration persons who simply let single rooms in their houses, and there were also as many saloons which rents partially boarding or lodging houses. These eight hundred boarding places were of all classes, but there were enough third and fourth rate ones, taken in connection with the saloons, to accommodate about fifteen thousand people, a figure which seems large in proportion to the number of houses, but easily explainable by the way in which people are packed in them. Of workingmen, very few room in one place and eat in another. That is left to persons of higher standing, generally clerks, who have rooms and breakfast in a part of the city at a distance from business centres, and dine down town, or who room in the business blocks and get all their meals at restaurants or boarding-houses. Shop-girls, too, are much given to hiring rooms in common, and to doing their cooking there in whole or in part. It is often more economical, and, at all events, more independent, for a girl in a boarding-house is subjected to an amount of snubbing which no men would endure. As for these lodging-rooms, the supply of them is inexhaustible, as the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE prove. When any family feels a little hard-up, and its members can be so packed together as to leave a vacant bedroom, that is rented. The prices asked vary, the lodger being generally asked as much as it is thought he will give. If he jews, he will get it for comparatively little, for, whatever he does pay, is generally clear gain. The rooms in business blocks have not yet been fully replaced. These now rented bring prices rather higher than before the fire, and, as a rule, the rooms are new and clean, and the buildings more expensive than before.

When the fire swept across the South Division, it dealt no more tenderly with boarding-houses than with hotels. Being no respector of persons, it ejected the Gages as unceremoniously as it did the Widow Smith and schoolkeeper Schmidt. At the time of that memorable calamity, the Burnt District contained a great number of cheap lodging-houses. They abounded on Market street and on Fifth avenue. The rooms above the numerous saloons on the last-named thoroughfare were generally rented, often to disreputable individuals. Adams and Jackson streets had their second and third-rate boarding houses, and the rooms on the upper floors of the business blocks were generally rented out. The North Side had but few boarding houses of the poorer class, and they were chiefly on Kinzie street and North Market. It so happened that while nearly all the hotels were blotted out, the boarding-houses suffered but slightly in comparison. They had never been concentrated on the South Side. The high rents concentrated on the South Side. The high rents there, had a tendency to drive them across the South Branch. Besides, what is more universal than a boarding-house? They existed on West Randolph, Lake, Washington, Adams, and Monroe streets, on Halsted, Sangamon, Canal, Jefferson, and Clinton streets, and Milwaukee, Blue Island, and Archer avenues. It is easier to state where they were not, than where they were. So, after the fire, those who had been burnt out on the South or North Sides, crossed to West Side lodging or boarding-houses, and found accommodation there, for so many left the city at first as to diminish the pressure upon the remaining houses.

In the course of a month, however, the numbers who had left the city were more than replaced by the army of workmen who began to pour in, and of whom as few as possible brought their families, when they had them, owing to the high rents which began to prevail here. This created an enormous demand for boarding-house facilities, which was very promptly met. Nothing is established more easily than a boarding-house. It requires only credit for a little furniture, and a sign. To start a hotel requires at least a large preliminary outlay in carpets, in curtains, in bedding, in table linen and china. Numerous servants have to be kept, and many are men, who will leave if not promptly paid. So all who had a spare room rented it, and every person who could get a house, a few cheap bedsteads, some plates, and a much-enduring servant, went to work to keep boarders. Requiring so little capital, numbers have gone into it, so many that the business would be rather overstocked, were it not for the occasional failures, generally among the women, who slip behind in their house rent, are turned out, and compelled to try their luck at something else. Since the fire, numbers of the boarding-houses in the Second Ward have been restored, and what population there is there is to a great extent housed in them.

When it comes to speaking of the cost of board and lodging, it is almost as difficult to give correct figures as it is for the price of a piece of corned beef. At one shop it is 6 cents, at another 8, at another 10. It varies according to the whim of the seller. A prescription put up in one place costs so much; at another place the price is decidedly different; there is no fixed rule. There has never been any harmony among these furnishers of food and shelter on a scale of prices. They have not yet formed no unions. Some of them did once try to get up an Anti-Non-Paying Boarder's Association, a scheme for a registry of dead-beats, but it never came into practical operation. So the result is, that prices, within certain limits, are as inconstant as the fancy of a pretty woman. They have been affected by the fire, not so much owing to the greater number to be lodged, as to the increase in rents, which has to be distributed over those who are fed, as well as those who are merely bedded, although provisions have not gone up. If the boarding-house keeper's rent is doubled, she does not therefore double the charge for each room. She increases it, and at the same time, where it is possible, puts more into a room, and thus makes up the deficiency.

The lowest rates ever asked in this city were discovered some years ago, during a murder trial. The defendant, an Italian, had, for the sum of thirty cents a week, allowed a fellow Italian, whom he subsequently killed with a rolling-pin, to sleep in one corner of his room, to use his chest there, and to cook his meals, or polenta, by-the-by. This is an exceptional instance, even among a Transatlantic, but it serves to show how little a man can live on, if he so pleases. In all these boarding-houses, nothing is as valuable as space. A proprietor has so many square feet of room; the question is, to make them hold as many people as possible. Since a room is intended for sleeping purposes merely, and not for lounging, it is but scantily furnished. It has no wardrobe, for the boarders, if respectable, have chests or trunks. It has a looking-glass, which hangs from a nail in the wall, and a wash-stand. It also generally contains the cheap bed-steads in wood which is stained black, and the heads of which may be seen through the window, which they commonly touch. Frequently in going along a street which has been raised to grade, while the houses have remained where they were, it is possible to get interesting interior views. The white cotton curtains are pulled up, and the contents of the room are plainly revealed. Where there is but one bed it is almost invariably double, and it is understood that two people must occupy it. To have a room entirely to one's self, is to be an aristocrat. It shows the possession of much money, or of a feeling of superiority. The results of this crowding are frequently unpleasant, and lead to Police Court complications. There are two people in a room. One is given to the vice of waking early. Looking across the room, he sees his mate, who is sleeping soundly, has cast a remarkably fine pair of pantaloons across the foot of the bed. The devil, who is also an early riser, tempts him. He gets up, puts on those pantaloons, and possibly a superior pair of boots, and then walks off gently, so gently, in order not to disturb his companion. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the desire of the keepers to make all they can out of their rooms is seconded by the desire of boarders to be housed as cheaply as possible. The Englishmen who visited this country years ago invariably complained of the double-bedded rooms of even the best taverns—a practice which they were surprised to find Americans did not except to. That which was universal then has now come to be restricted to the sons of toil, who are not squeamish about making their brief toilet in the presence of others.

A new arrival sets out on a hunt for a boarding-place. If he is a foreigner he is very apt to prefer a saloon boarding-house. He goes into the bar-room and has a glass of beer, and a talk with the proprietor. If there is room for him, he settles down in an arm chair at once and is at home. If he goes to a boarding-house proper, he is taken into the sitting-room, with its horse-hair sofa, or its cheap lounge, and its hard-bottomed chairs, and is questioned as to whence he comes, who he is, and what his means are. At dinner a sweeping introduction makes him known to the company, and then he is left to work out his own salvation.

The rates for full board, which almost invariably means two in a bed, or at least two in a room, run all the way from $4 to $7 a week, the higher figure being the exception, and $5 being nearer the average. If a person has a room to himself, he must generally expect to pay over the higher figure. At some boarding-houses of the lowest kind, a person can get fed for about $3.50 a week, and the prices run from that up to $5, depending entirely upon the location and the class of house. In many cases boarders eat only two meals at the house, and take with them dinners which do not cost the boarding-house keepers quite as much as a regular meal. When a man is making $4 a day, he can pay the higher prices and yet be able to save considerable. The chief difficulty is with the workwoman, who often gets but $5 or $6 a week. Low as the lower rates for board may seem, they yet afford a fair margin of profit. Meats and the commoner vegetables are the staple articles of subsistence, and Rio coffee is cheap and rank.

There is no reason to expect, this winter, any lack of accommodations for workingmen, many of whom will probably leave when the building season is over. Nor will the winter be apt to bring with it any advance in prices, for it brings with it scarcely any increase in expenses to the boarding-house keepers, whose lodgers neither burn gas nor coal in their rooms; and are compelled to gather around the stove in the sitting-room.

THE CHURCHES.

Solemn Dedication of the New Altar of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

Departure of Missionaries—Services at McVicker's Theatre and Church of the Messiah.

The new and elaborate altar at St. Patrick's Church, Desplaines street, was solemnly dedicated yesterday forenoon, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley. The Church was closely packed. The consecration services began at 10:30, after which a grand high mass was celebrated. The music was superb. The solos were grandly executed. The orchestral accompaniment was full, filling the building with the melody of the grand old music. The choir, largely recruited for the occasion, was led by Professor Hall. The sermon, which was an eloquent one, was preached by Rev. Dr. Edward Terry, upon the invincibility and triumphs of the Church. The new altar is a handsome specimen of church architecture. The grand altar and two side altars are of white and gold, tastefully elaborated with appropriate carvings and statues. They must be seen to be appreciated. The church building has been otherwise greatly improved and embellished. To accommodate the thousands of children belonging to the parish, the basement has been fitted up as a chapel, where service for the little people will hereafter be regularly held. The attendance at this church on Sunday, exclusive of children, numbers about 3,000 persons.

FAREWELL TO MISSIONARIES.

The farewell service commemorative of the departure of Professor John Packer and wife as missionaries to the Karen College, in Rangoon, Burmah; and of Miss Eastman and Miss Rankin, from the Woman's Missionary Society, the former to Toungoo, in Burmah, and the latter to Assam, were held yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist Church. The Rev. George W. Gardner, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Union, designated their mission, and delivered to them the instructions of the Executive Committee of the Union. The farewell address was made by the Rev. Mr. Gardner, to which Prof. Packer responded on behalf of the missionaries.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The Church of the Messiah, the Rev. Laird Collier pastor, since the sale of their church on Wabash avenue, have continued to worship in the old Calvary Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, for morning service only. It is in discussion to arrange for a regular Sunday evening service at Aiken's Theatre, when the popular and instructive discourses of the pastor will be resumed. Yesterday was his first appearance in his pulpit since his late domestic affliction.

REV. MR. SWING'S CONGREGATION,

at McVicker's Theatre, on Sunday morning, taxes the full capacity of the house. Yesterday there were no vacant seats. The discourse had an anniversary character, and was eloquent and impressive. The new stone church of this congregation on the North Side is making good progress, and will be, when finished for occupancy, early next season, one of the finest church edifices in the city.

SUBURBAN LEGISLATION.

Meeting of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees—Improvements Ordered—Bills Audited—Fifty-first Street Sewer again Under Consideration.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held at their hall on Saturday afternoon, for the avowed purpose of revising the village ordinances. The report on the subject has been ready for a month, but the sickness of some of the members, and the absence of others at the East, has prevented action. It is agreed now to make the report the special order at the next meeting. A. D. Waldron, Esq., was elected Chairman *pro tem*. The minutes were read and approved.

IMPROVEMENTS ORDERED.

R. S. Thompson, attorney, was instructed to prepare an ordinance for a special assessment to complete the Chicago & Thornton Road.

The Superintendent of Public Works was ordered to clean out the ditch on South Chicago avenue, from the wool factory to the Calumet River; also, to improve the outlet to Section 36 on Seventy-ninth street drain, and to extend the crib 50 feet into the lake.

Messrs. Dobson and Rhodes, engineers, were instructed to make a new survey of the line of the Fifty-first street sewer.

PETITIONS WERE PRESENTED—

From residents on Washington avenue for a sewer from Fifty-ninth street to the main sewer. From residents of Cornell for an ordinance under the new law to compel residents to keep their ditches clean, so that drainage shall be maintained.

From Nelson & Benson for permission to lay a tramway for conveyance of broken stone to the streets covered by their contracts, so they can complete the same in time.

Also, from the same, for permission to finish the grading of Hyde Park and South Chicago avenues before the frost comes, and in advance of the broken stone, from which course they are prohibited by their contract.

BILLS WERE ORDERED PAID

to Charles Creighton, grading South Chicago avenue, $1,068.01; to Charles Creighton, grading Forty-third street, $76; Nelson & Benson, paving Hyde Park avenue, $6,159.92; Beatty & Barker, Fifty-first street sewer, $2,659.73; pay rolls and sundry small bills, $1,041.24; total, $10,976.90.

FIFTY-FIRST STREET SEWER.

Much time was consumed in consideration of the Fifty-first street sewer. The contractors find so much variation from the former engineer's profile of the cuttings, that it is impossible to work by them. At one place the cutting was 5.42 feet deeper than shown on the plan; hence the necessity for a new survey. Other difficulties grow out of the failure of interested parties to pay their assessments as was promised when the work began. They may expect to be waited on personally to-day.

Adjourned to Saturday, Oct. 19.

Interesting Discoveries.

The Moabite Expedition, according to a report recently read before the British Association, has discovered, on the borders of the desert east-northeast from Heshbon, the ruins of a magnificent palace in an excellent state of preservation. A quadrangular wall of freestone, 515 feet on each side, encloses a brick palace. On the other side of the only entrance is an architectural front of carved work 180 feet long, and 12 feet high. This ornamental front displays animals, birds, flowers, and men embellished with great delicacy, and eight chambers with vaulted roofs still remain. This palace is believed to have been erected about the end of the sixth century. The basin of the Dead Sea was also explored, and it was discovered that while the western side is a desert of marl, destitute of vegetation, the eastern side is well supplied with water, and is covered with small plants and trees. Palm trees grow luxuriantly towards the northern extremity of the Dead Sea.

THE ABSTRACT RECORDS.

Some Additional Facts in Relation to the Matter.

A Statement of the Grievances Complained of by the Owners of the Abstract Books.

Limited space in Sunday's TRIBUNE necessitated the omission of many important and interesting features of the latest aspect of the subject of the abstract books, and the results of several interviews with different members of the abstract firms are herewith given. We have the authority of probably the best posted of these members for the statement that the chief object to be gained by the purchase of the abstracts by the new incorporation, of which Van H. Higgins, R. C. Wright, S. J. Walker, and J. Irving Pearce are the incorporators, is that the stockholders in the latter may enjoy the benefit of exclusive access to the records, and not, as a morning paper incorrectly affirms, that they may organize a corner on the abstracts. As, for instance, the incorporators named are each and all either capitalists, bankers, or heavy real estate owners, dealers or brokers. These parties, all men of great wealth, have conceived the idea that they could well afford to pay $500,000 for the abstract books, in order that they may thus monopolize the business of loaning money upon, and the sale and brokerage of real estate; because, in the event of acquiring control of the records, they will then be in a position to facilitate their business by the prompt furnishing of abstracts of title to parties interested, while those outside of the incorporation will have to wait weeks, and perhaps months, longer for the abstracts with which to satisfy the money-loaners that the property at issue is a safe security. In addition to this immense advantage, the inside operators can readily sell to abstract makers the privilege of access to the books for a sum itself sufficient to pay a large return on the investment of $800,000. In fact, this plan is a part of the main scheme, and it is known that the sum of $100,000 a year will be paid for the privilege. This, it is conceded, can be done, and yet leave a margin for enormous profits. Even then the chief incorporators will still retain a controlling power ample to protect their interests and secure their ends, while the public will be accommodated as fully as may be under the circumstances.

The prospect of the success of this immense scheme will doubtless be regarded with dismay and apprehension by the people of Cook County, and its agitation at this time will doubtless have the effect of spurring up the County Commissioners and Judges of the Courts to a speedy conclusion of the long-pending negotiations with the abstract men. The latest openly declare that if the county does not hurry up and bring matters to a head, they stand ready to sell the abstract records to the incorporation. They assert that they have been made the victims of a malicious persecution at the hands of the State Legislature, egged on by land sharks and buyers of tax-titles here, under the provisions of the Burnt Records' Law, the design of which, they believe, was to compel them to sell their property to the county, for whatever price it chose to offer. Among the various disabilities imposed upon them by the law, they specify the section which limits to $1.50 the amount which they may exact for each separate conveyance set apart in any abstract, and which subjects them to indictment as extortionists, and a fine of $1,000 in case a larger sum is exacted. They claim that they cannot furnish abstracts at this rate, as it leaves them no compensation for the numerous other matters which must be included, such as judgments, liens, and proceedings in general. The section of law which constitutes as forgery the alteration of the abstract books or the furnishing of intentionally false abstracts, they regard as equivalent to charging that the men who, for many years past, have devoted their time and capital to furnishing correct and reliable abstracts of titles to the people of Cook County, now stand ready to take advantage of a public calamity and resort to a series of outrageous frauds. They also take exception to the provision of the statute prohibiting the introduction, as evidence in court, of the abstracts made since the law went into effect, but which allows A, B, or C to produce in court the abstract which he had previously obtained. In point of fact, the abstract men are completely disgusted with the present position of affairs, and are evidently determined upon forcing, immediately, a definite settlement of the vexed question.

AMUSEMENT REVIEW.

MUSIC.

CLOSE OF THE THOMAS SEASON.

The Thomas season closed on Saturday evening. At the matinee the house was crowded to overflowing, although the programme was a very light one. The evening concert was not quite so well attended, but the programme was a very attractive one, and had for its novelties the overture to Berlioz's "King Lear," a disjointed piece of work, over which we do not wonder the Frenchmen howled when it was first brought out; the ballet music to "Faust," which has never before been done in this city; and Liszt's Symphonic Poem, "Die Hunnenschlacht," which, with the exception of some fearfully-monotonous and tedious second violin passages, is a very graphic piece of descriptive writing. The poem is based upon Kaulbach's famous picture of the battle between Paganism and Christianity. The organ represents the Christians, and Dr. Fuchs, of this city, who presided at it, played his part of the fight very artistically. Although the work has some superb instrumental effects in it, we doubt whether it will ever be popular. The purpose is not clearly defined enough and the second violin passages alone, of which we have spoken, are enough to content any listener with one hearing of it. The Andante Cantabile from Beethoven, taken from the Ghost Trio, was one of the most enjoyable features of the evening. Mr. Osgood sang Schumann's "Devotion" and Franz's song "While Larks with Little Wing," both beautiful compositions but too brief for the concert-room.

The troupe left the city yesterday by special train for St. Louis. Thence they go to Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh, arriving in New York in time for the Symphony season. The Symphony soirees takes place at Steinway Hall, Nov. 9, Dec. 28, Jan. 11, Feb. 1, March 29, and April 26. In February, Mr. Thomas will come again to this city and give his second season of concerts, upon which occasion he will devote one evening entirely to Wagner's music.

Apropos of the pleasant season which has just closed, Mr. Thomas' birthday anniversary was celebrated on Wednesday evening last, after the concert, at the Chicago Conservatory of music, Mr. Florence Ziegfeld being the host of the occasion. As there is some curiosity to know Mr. Thomas' age, we may state that it is between 35 and 50. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and all present joined in hearty congratulations and in bespeaking for him a hundred full years of labor for music, and honors without stint.

THE HOME OPERA.

The second performance by the "Parini Opera Troupe" was given on Saturday afternoon, at McVicker's Theatre, the opera being a kind of cold lunch on "Puritani," preceded by a miscellaneous concert, which was principally remarkable for its change of numbers. The cast for the opera included Miss Blanche Tucker as *Elvira*, Mr. Hale as *Ricardo*, and Mr. Tilden as *Georgio*. Miss Tucker is a young singer, who has a good natural voice, and all the world before her. Her *role* was a very trying one, vocally and dramatically, and she is entitled to a great deal of credit for the manner in which she got through with it. Like many other amateur light sopranos, she has a very sweet and moderately flexible voice, out of which something can be made by determined study under good teachers. At present she has nothing more. She has yet to gain some well-defined and correct style of singing, to avoid the rather frequent tendency to sing falsely, and to acquire some ideas of dramatic requirements. To do so, however, she should give up the grand opera business entirely, and go into systematic vocal training at once. Mr. Hale and Mr. Tilden have each excellent bass voices, the latter's being especially sonorous and profound, but, like most all heavy bass voices, not often true. On the whole, "Puritani" was less marked by the inevitable amateur crudeness than "Trovatore," but it would be better in future for music teachers, giving all the credit to the pupils they desire, to omit forcing their students into grand opera. Both the teacher and the pupils must inevitably suffer, and it affords no entertainment to the public, who want to see such works done well or not done at all. There are light operas and cantatas enough for such purposes. It is unjust to the pupils' musical proficiency, and is more apt to ruin their future prospects than to aid them.

THE PATTI-MARIO TROUPE.

Arrangements have been effected by Mr. Lovy the agent of Max Strakosch, with the managers of the Star Lecture Course, by which, the troupe, comprising M'lle. Carlotta Patti, Signor Mario, Annie Louise Cary, the contralto who sang here with Nilsson, M'lle. Teresa Carreno, the young Spanish, pianiste, and Mons. Emile Sauret, the violinist will appear at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Nov. 14, at the Union Park Congregational Church, Nov. 15, and in a matinee at the first named church on the 16th.

THE FOURTH KNOPFEL CONCERT.

The fourth of Mr. Knopfel's pleasant series of concerts is now announced for Tuesday, Oct. 29, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. A special feature of this concert will be the appearance of many novelties in the programme, more particularly in the way of arrangements. The programme to which we shall allude more in detail hereafter is as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture to Rienzi.....Wagner
Orchestra, organ, and piano.
2. Tenor solo.....Gounod
3. Serenade.....
Organ, violin, and piano.
4. Ballad—"Dare I tell?".....Wimmerstedt
Mrs. Francis.
5. Solo for trombone, with organ obligato.....
Mr. Braun.

PART II.

6. Ballad—"The Flower Girl".....Bevignani
Miss Lena Hastreiter.
7. Largo from Sonate, op. 7.....Beethoven
Organ, violin, and piano.
8. "Ave Maria".....Owen
(For solo, quartette, and double quartette, with full orchestra and organ.)
9. Rhapsodie Hongroise.....Liszt
Mr. Leschetizki.
10. March and chorus from Tannhauser.....Wagner
Orchestra, organ, and piano.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

A concert both vocal and instrumental, under the auspices of the Ivanhoe Lodge, K. P., and under the musical direction of Mr. Geary, will be given at the Union Park Congregational Church on Thursday evening, Oct. 17. The singers who will appear are Mr. Geary, Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Goodwillie and Mrs. Francis, and the instrumentalists, Mr. Rudolph Meyer (violin) and Mr. Falk (organ and piano). The most notable feature of the programme which includes sixteen numbers, are the fantasie on Meyerbeer and the "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture by Mr. Falk, the Beethoven Romances in F by Mr. Meyer, the "Adelaide" by Bischoff, ballads by Mrs. Francis, Russell's "Man the Life Boat" by Goodwillie, and several Irish melodies by Mr. Geary.

THE GOLDBECK CONSERVATORY.

Mr. Goldbeck's Conservatory, which will be removed on Thursday next to the elegant quarters, No. 145 Indiana avenue, has now been fully organized by the appointment of the following instructors, comprising the Faculty of the Conservatory: Mrs. Eugenie de Hoode Rice, and Messrs. N. Ledochowsky, Adolph Baumbach, Robert Goldbeck, Gustave C. Knopfel, Heman Allen, F. S. Matthews, and Homer N. Bartlett, the latter an excellent pianist and composer, from New York.

NEW MUSIC.

The following lists embrace the principal issues of new music and reprints of old during the past week: Messrs. Lyon & Healy have received the following vocal and instrumental pieces, bearing the imprint of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston: The "First Flirtation," and "Lovely Vienna," waltzes; the "New Annes," and "Pizzicato," polkas, and the "Circassian March," by Johann Strauss; "Promised," by Edouard Strauss, and the "Marriage Bells" waltz, by Josef Strauss—a very neat group of their always popular dances. In the higher class of ballads, "Once again," by Arthur Sullivans, Tennyson's Troubadour; "The Army and Navy," a stirring duo for bass and tenor, by T. Cooke; "Sweet Thoughts of Thee," by Rosabel; "Dream, Baby, Dream," a pretty little lullaby, by Virginia Gabriel; and "All are at Rest, one of Abt's most delicate quartettes. Four political pieces, of the cheapest sort of music, are also announced: "The Chieftain Brave" by A. P. Howard, "General Grant's Galop" by Price, "Greeley Galop" by Kaler Bois, and "Greeley Grand March" by Krummacher. Among the rather harmless ballads are "Hope Beyond the Clouds," by M. Barrett; "The Graduate's Farewell," by F. V. Streeter; "The Kiss and Good-Night," by Gustavus Geary; "The Song of the Sea," by F. Boott; "Papa's Come," by Gustavus Geary; "Kiss Me in My Dreams," by A. T. Gorham; "Come Hither, Ivey," by Emma Barter; and "Come Hither, Gently Rosalind," by J. B. Murray. Among choice instrumental pieces for the piano are the "Alexia," by Krug, op. 73; "Amaryllis," the quaint little Louis XIII. air, instrumented by Ghys, which was on the Thomas programme last week; "Among the Roses," a charming romance for piano, by Krug; "Planer's Folks," by Jules Egiard; and "Heart's Desire Mazurka," by Julius Eahnonyi. Two sacred compositions of more than ordinary merit are, "From the Cross Uplifted High," an anthem with soprano and bass solos, soprano and tenor duet, with chorus; bass solos, soprano and tenor duet, with chorus; and "Ho! Every One that Thirsteth," an opening sentence for four voices, by S. Reed.

G. D. Russell & Co., of Boston, have issued during the week four songs composed by Mr. George L. Osgood, of the Thomas concert troupe: "Lullaby," the music adapted to Tennyson's cradle-song, "Somebody," "Kiss me Softly," and "The Orphan Boy;" also, "As we met by moonlight I Love Thee," a song written for Mr. Osgood by Franz Abt; "Our Country Firmly Stands," by Whitney, the well-known bass singer; and "Soon we Shall Meet," by Beyloff, as sung by Miss Camille Dubois, of the Lydia Thompson troupe.

The brilliant Le Desir in B flat, written by Mr. G. S. Knopfel, of this city, and sung at his concert last April, has just been published. It is very effective for choir purposes.

THE DRAMA.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE—COMEDY.

After a run of almost two weeks, which is unprecedented in the case of a home play of limited merits and many defects, "The Rogue's March" gives way to sterling comedy. The lights have twinkled from the rocks of Stony Gulch for the last time, and *Major Gideon*, with his snatches of drunken melody, and his unreal parental affection, have retired into the past. This week we are to have two plays by Buckstone, "Leap Year" and "Married Life." The first will be played until Wednesday night, the second for the remainder of the week. "Leap Year" is founded upon an old English law entitled "An act to amend the laws of courtship and marriage," which runs as follows:

"Albeit it is now become part of the common law, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every Bissextile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege of making love unto the men, which they doe either by words or looks as unto them seemeth proper; and no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy, who doth refuse to accept the offer of a lady, or who doth in anywise treat her proposal with neglect or contumely." It will be given with the following cast:

Mr. Dimple	J. H. McVicker
Walter	
Sir Solomon	M. Lanergan
Capt. Mousser	W. H. Power
Joseph	Neil Grey
John Thong	E. Clifford
Diggs	C. W. Holmes
Miss O'Leary	Octavia Allen
Miss Desmarais	Clara Stoneall
Mrs. Flowerby	
Mrs. Crisp	Mrs. Post
Susan	Dora St. Clair
Betty	Emma Marble

In "Married Life" the characters will be distributed as follows:

Mr. Dove	J. H. McVicker
Mrs. Dove	Clara J. O'Neil
Mr. Youngman	Mary Myers
Mrs. Youngmanhusband	M. Lanergan
Mr. Coddle	
Mrs. Coddle	Mrs. Post
Mr. Dismal	C. Stanley
Mrs. Dismal	Mrs. J. E. Hartel
Mr. Lynx	W. H. Power
Mrs. Lynx	Rosa Mathisse

Both plays, it will be observed, present Mr. McVicker, and the best members of the company. "Sara-toga" will be revived next week, after which there will be a continued succession of new stars, commencing with Maggie Mitchell.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tony Denier, having presented pantomime very badly for two weeks past at the Academy, and introduced into it more vulgarity and obscenity than is often seen outside of subterranean variety halls, has betaken himself elsewhere. We regret our inability to give him a kind word in parting, for, although he has succeeded in making pantomime thoroughly contemptible, he is not destitute of the ability that commands success when properly managed. This week produces a most agreeable change, Miss Ada Gray, a lady of some reputation, theatrically, will present a succession of emotional plays, which cannot fail to be acceptable to a large circle of people who desire to be amused. On Monday and Tuesday evenings we are to have "Fron-Fron," which we do not unfamiliar to patrons of the drama in this city. For the remainder of the week, until Saturday night, she will act in a new play, written for her by a California lawyer, and called "Whose Wife." We presume the action turns upon adultery as its pivotal point, but are not so informed. On Saturday night Miss Gray will exhibit her shrewish powers in the sensational play, "Parabel," with which performance her engagement closes. The afterpiece on Saturday evening will be "Magic Toys," introducing Miss Alexander, a young lady from the Pacific Slope, who is said to have some skill in a song and dance. Messrs. Blaisdell, Padget, and Maynard, and Miss Annie Waite will reappear in the various performances of the week, and Miss Kate Fletcher, from the Globe Theatre, Boston, will make her *debut* as a member of the stock company. The orchestra has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, who is heralded as a skilful performer on the cornet. Mrs. Chanfrau comes next week.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Myers has added to his company, for the entertainments of this week, the brothers George and Charles Reynolds, who offers, as usual, a new and novel programme. The quartette has reached a state of fine discipline, and the concert, which includes several pretty and some humorous ballads, will be very pleasing. The managers, Messrs. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble, will have the customary prominence, with their infinite jest and humor. The acts will comprise "The School Boys," "The Stolen Banjo," "Dodging for a Wife," and will end with "A Trip to the Moon," which has been played for the past week or two, to the great acceptance of the public. There will be the usual matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

HOOLEY'S OP